

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR

1904—1905

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

ERRATA.

Part I.

Page 1, paragraph 3, line 2:—*For “600” read “500”.*

Part II.

Page 21, paragraph 149, line 11:—*For “Rs. 2265” read “Rs. 1958”.*

Page 22, line 7 :—*For “Rs. 16886” read “Rs. 16323”.*

Do paragraph 150, line 6:—*For “Rs. 2947” read “Rs. 2946”.*

Do do line 13:—*For “Rs. 3545” read “Rs. 3544”.*

Do paragraph 152, line 1:—*For “Rs. 1970” read “Rs. 1971”.*

Page 23, paragraph 155, line 1:—*For “Rs. 62911” read “Rs. 62819”.*

Do do line 2:—*For “19.45” read “22.68”.*

Do do line 4:—*For “Rs. 14342” read “Rs. 14341”.*

Page 34, paragraph 232, line 11:—*For “240” read “200”.*

Agents for the sale of Government publications.



In India.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.				V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.			
PARAS.			PAGE	PARAS.			PAGE
1-2.	General	...	(i)	17.	Gross revenue	...	(vi)
				18.	Land revenue	...	(vi)
				19.	Excise	...	(vi)
				20.	Stamps	...	(vii)
				21.	Income-tax	...	(vii)
				22.	Forests	...	(vii)
				23.	Local funds	...	(vii)
II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.				VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.			
3.	Realization of the revenue		(i)	24.	Births and deaths	...	(vii)
4.	Agricultural advances	...	(i)	25.	Medical relief	...	(vii)
III.—PROTECTION.				26.	Sanitation	...	(viii)
5.	Police	...	(ii)	27.	Vaccination	...	(viii)
6.	Criminal justice	...	(ii)	VII.—INSTRUCTION.			
7.	Prisons	...	(ii)	28-35.	Education	...	(viii)
8.	Civil justice	...	(iii)	36.	The Press	...	(x)
9.	Registration	...	(iii)	VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.			
10.	District Board	...	(iii)	37.	Archæology	...	(x)
11.	Municipal	...	(iv)	IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.			
12.	Military	...	(iv)	38.	Ecclesiastical	...	(x)
IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.				39.	Miscellaneous	...	(x)
13.	Agriculture	...	(iv)				
14.	Forests	...	(v)				
15.	Mines, manufactures and trade		(v)				
16.	Public works	...	(v)				

PART II.**DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.****I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.**

PARAS.	PAGE	PARAS.	PAGE
1. Physical features of the country...	1	1. Climate ...	1
1. Area ...	1	1. Chief staples ...	1

POLITICAL.

1. Historical summary ...	1	1. Tribes and languages ...	1
1. Form of administration ...	1	2. Changes in the administration ...	1
1. Character of land tenure ...	1	3. Relation with tributary States and frontier affairs ...	1
1. System of survey and settlement..	1	4. Condition of the people ...	1
1. Civil divisions of British territory	1		
1. Details of the last census ...	1		

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5-12. Realization of the revenue ...	2	20. Waste lands ...	4
13-15. Agricultural advances ...	3	21. Wards' estates ...	4
16-19. Survey, settlement and land records ...	4	22. Revenue and rent-paying classes ..	4

III.—PROTECTION.

23. Legislating authority ...	5	66-77. Civil justice ...	10
24. Course of legislation... ..	5	78-80. Registration ...	12
25-33. Police ...	5	81-97. District Board ...	12
39-49. Criminal justice ...	6	98-112. Municipal ...	15
50-65. Prisons ...	8	113-114. Military ...	17

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

115-125. Agriculture ...	17	144. Manufactures ...	21
126. Weather and crops ...	19	145. Trade ...	21
127-141. Forests ...	19	146-156. Public Works ...	21
142-143. Mines and quarries ...	21		

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.*Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

157-161. Gross revenue ...	23	174-177. Stamps ...	25
162. Land revenue ...	24	178-182. Income-tax ...	26
163. Salt, customs and opium ...	24	183. Forests ...	26
164-173. Excise ...	24		

Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

184. The Village Officers' Cess Fund...	26	187. The Morcara School Endowment Plantation Fund ...	27
185. The District Fund ...	27		
186. The Municipal Funds ...	27		

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

188-199. Births and deaths ...	27	206-207. Sanitation ...	30
200. Emigration and immigration ...	29	208-213. Vaccination ...	30
201-205. Medical relief ...	29		

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

214. General system of public instruction ...	31	241. The Press ...	35
215-240. Education ...	31	242. Literary societies ...	36

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

243. Archæology ...	36
---------------------	----

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

244. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction ...	36	251. Partition of land ...	37
245-246. Ecclesiastical ...	36	252. Co-operative credit societies ...	37
247. Charitable institutions ...	37	253. Fish and game preservation ...	37
248. Stationery ...	37	254. Victoria Memorial Hall ...	38
249. Condition of records...	37	255. Earthquake ...	38
250. Delegation of powers ...	37		

PART III.**STATISTICAL APPENDICES.****I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.**

	PAGE
1.—Area	v
2.—Character of the surface	v
3.—Climate	v
4.—Civil divisions of British territory	vi
5.—Population	viii

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

6.—Land revenue	xi
7.—Assignments of land revenue	xii
8.—Incidence of land revenue on area and population	xii
9.—Register of transfers of landed property	xiii
10.—Statement showing the transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturalists' Loans Acts	xiii
11.—Survey and settlement	xiv

III.—PROTECTION.

12.—Acts of the Governor-General in Council affecting or extended to Coorg	xvii
13.—Return of cognizable cases	xviii
14.—Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases	xx
15.—Return of cases reported at a police station or taken up by the police	xxii
16.—Return of persons concerned in cases taken up by the police	xxiv
17.—Return of non-cognizable cases	xxvi
18.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases	xxviii
19.—Property stolen and recovered	xxix
20.—Strength, cost, distribution and employment of police	xxx
21.—Equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force	xxxi
22.—Race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police	xxxii
23.—Judicial divisions and officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction with the cost of tribunals	xxxii
24.—Offences reported and persons tried, convicted or acquitted	xxxiv
25.—Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code	xxxv
26.—General result of criminal trials	xxxv
27.—Punishments inflicted	xxxvi
28.—Whipping inflicted in lieu of other punishments	xxxvii
29.—Whipping inflicted in addition to other punishments	xxxvii
30.—Whipping inflicted on juveniles	xxxvii
31.—Relative number of times whipping was awarded	xxxviii
32.—Result of appeal and revision in criminal cases	xxxviii
33.—Juries and assessors in criminal courts	xxxviii
34.—Nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners	xxxix
35.—Distribution of prisoners of all classes	xxxix
36.—Particulars regarding prisoners under trial	xxxix
37.—Number and disposal of convicts	xl
38.—Religion, age and previous occupation of convicts	xl
39.—Nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned	xlii
40.—Convicts according to the nature and length of sentence	xliv
41.—Convicts previously convicted	xliv
42.—Statement of habitual offenders	xliv
43.—Offences committed by and punishments inflicted on convicts	xlv
44.—Number of cases in which fetters were imposed on prisoners	xlv
45.—Working of the mark system (Form I)	xlv
46.—Working of the mark system (Form II)	xlvi
47.—Employment of convicts as prison officers	xlvi
48.—Escapes and recaptures of convicts	xlvi
49.—Statement showing the scales of diet in force	xlvi
50.—Scale of diet for all classes of native convicts	xlvii
51.—Scale of diet of European and Eurasian prisoners	xlvii
52.—Scale of hospital diet	xlvii
53.—Sickness and mortality among prisoners	xlviii
54.—Admissions and deaths among convicts	xlviii
55.—Mortality among convicts according to length of original sentence	xl ix
56.—Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jail	xl ix
57.—Condition of the prisoners discharged	xl ix
58.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners	l
59.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners as compared with expenditure in each of the three preceding years	li
60.—Employment of convicts	lii

	PAGE
61.—Nett cash earnings of convicts	liii
62.—Nett cost of prisoners	liii
63.—Number and description of civil suits instituted	liv
64.—Number and value of suits instituted	lv
65.—General result of the trial of civil original cases	lvi
66.—General result of the trial of civil miscellaneous cases	lvi
67.—Business of the civil appellate courts-Regular appeals	lvi
68.—Business of the civil appellate courts-Miscellaneous appeals	lvi
69.—Result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees	lviii
70.—Number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code	lix
71.—Statement of instruments registered and value of property involved	lx
72.—Statement of fees realized on registrations	lxi
73.—Expenditure on registration	lxii
74.—Statement of operations other than registrations	lxii
75.—Statement showing the constitution of the District Board... ..	lxiii
76.—Statement showing the income of the District Board	lxiii
77.—Statement showing the expenditure of the District Board	lxiv
78.—Statement showing the constitution of the municipalities in Coorg	lxv
79.—Statement showing the income of the municipalities in Coorg	lxvi
80.—Statement showing the expenditure of the municipalities in Coorg	lxvii

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

81.—Acreage under crops	lxxi
82.—Rates of rent and produce	lxxi
83.—Price of labour	lxxii
84.—Live-stock	lxxii
85.—Imports	lxxii
86.—Exports	lxxiii
87.—Coinage	lxxiii
88.—Paper currency.	lxxiii

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

89.—Account of the gross and nett revenue	lxxvii
90.—Account of expenditure from nett income	lxxviii
91.—Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries	lxxix
92.—Excise revenue	lxxx
93.—Excise charges	lxxx
94.—Manufactories, licences and shops	lxxx
95.—Duty and consumption of spirits and drugs	lxxxii
96.—Incidence of consumption	lxxxii
97.—Demand, collection and balance of excise revenue	lxxxii
98.—Comparative statement of excise offences	lxxxiv
99.—Statement of the working of the excise establishment	lxxxiv
100.—Abstract of receipts and charges of stamps	lxxxv
101.—Details of receipts on account of judicial stamps	lxxxv
102.—Details of receipts on account of non-judicial stamps	lxxxv
103.—Arrangements for the vend of stamps	lxxxv
104.—Insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments	lxxxvi
105.—Stamp prosecutions and results	lxxxvi
106.—Result of action taken by Collector to test valuation of estates	lxxxvi
107.—Statement showing the collection of the tax under Act II of 1886 from salaries and pensions	lxxxvii
108.—Statement showing the collections of the tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on securities	lxxxvii
109.—Statement showing the collection of the tax under Act II of 1886 from all sources.	lxxxviii
110.—Statement showing the original and final demands and uncollected balance	lxxxviii

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

111.—Births, deaths and marriages among the population of chief towns	xciii
112.—Births registered	xciv
113.—Births and deaths registered	xciv
114.—Deaths registered during each month	xcvi
115.—Deaths registered according to age... ..	xcvi
116.—Deaths registered according to class	xcvi
117.—Deaths registered from different causes in towns and districts	xcvi
118.—Deaths registered from cholera	xcviii
119.—Deaths registered from small-pox	xcviii
120.—Deaths registered from fevers	xcviii
121.—Deaths registered from dysentery and diarrhoea	xcviii
122.—Deaths registered from plague	xcviii
123.—Statement showing ratio of deaths from small-pox	xcix

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(5)

	PAGE
124.—Statement of mortuary and meteorological statistics and prices of food-grains ...	xcix
125.—Number of dispensaries ...	d
126.—Number of in-door and out-door patients treated ...	c
127.—Diseases of in-door and out-door patients treated ...	d
128.—Diseases treated and deaths from each class of disease ...	cii
129.—Annual statement of patients treated in the police ward of the Mercara hospital ..	civ
130.—In- and out-patients treated in the private non-aided dispensaries ...	civ
131.—Class and sex of in-door and out-door patients treated ...	cvi
132.—Result of surgical operations performed ...	cvi
133.—Income and expenditure on account of dispensaries ...	cvi
134.—Invested capital of dispensaries ...	cvi
135.—Comparative statement showing expenditure on sanitation work ...	cvi
136.—Summary of vaccination work ...	cx
137.—Cost of the vaccine department ...	cx
138.—Dispensary vaccinations ...	cx
139.—Number and result of primary vaccinations ...	cxii
140.—Verification of vaccinations ...	cxiii
141.—Statistics relating to infantile vaccinations in municipal areas ...	cxiii
142.—Annual successful vaccinations and deaths from small-pox ...	cxiii

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

143.—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in Coorg ...	cxvi
144.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction ...	cxvi
145.—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in Coorg ...	cxviii
146.—Return of expenditure on public instruction ...	cxix
147.—Return of the stages of instruction ...	cxix
148.—Return showing the result of examinations ...	cxix
149.—Return showing the distribution of local fund and municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	cxix
150.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses ...	cxix
151.—Return showing the number of scholars classified according to sex, race or creed ...	cxix
152.—The Press ...	cxix
153.—Scientific and literary societies ...	cxix

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

154.—Religious institutions of the various denominations ...	cxix
155.—Charitable institutions ...	cxix

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Sir James Austin Bourdillon, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., continued to be the Chief ^{General} Commissioner of Coorg and discharged the duties of that appointment throughout the year with the exception of a period of three months from the 28th July 1904 when he was on privilege leave and the Honourable Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, I.C.S., officiated in his stead. The latter officer did not visit the province, but Sir James Bourdillon made a brief tour of inspection, arriving at Fraserpet on the 18th February 1905 and proceeding by way of Somwarpet to Mercara, where a halt of several days took place. The party, which included Lady Bourdillon, then commenced the return journey, following a route which involved halts at Virajendrapet and Pollebetta and quitting the province on the 3rd March. The customary visits of inspection were paid to the principal offices and public buildings and the opportunity was taken to discuss all pending questions of importance with the local heads of departments.

2. The Commissionership was held throughout the year by Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S., and the only change in the *personnel* of the local heads of departments related to the post of District Magistrate and First Assistant Commissioner, the permanent incumbent of which, Mr. P. A. Booty, I.C.S., took long leave in the beginning of April 1904, being succeeded by Mr. A. J. Curganven, I.C.S.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

3. During the period under report the only noteworthy changes in the land revenue holdings were a decrease of some 600 acres in the area held on the coffee tenure and the relinquishment of a slightly smaller extent of land assessed at dry rates, due, respectively, to the gradual abandonment of coffee cultivation and the encroachments of lantana on pasturage. These variations, together with extensive reductions of assessment granted on deteriorated coffee, account for the decline of approximately Rs. 8,500 in the current demand (Rs. 3,31,964). Notwithstanding decreased resort to coercive proceedings the realizations continued to improve, the arrear balance, which stood at over Rs. 1,04,000 at the beginning of the year, being reduced at its close to under Rs. 92,000, more than 60 per cent. of which consisted of revenue due from planters who export their coffee to Europe and are under the local revenue system permitted to defer payment of their assessment until the month of June.

4. Applications for assistance under the Agriculturists' Loans Act as usual exceeded the amount available for disbursement (Rs. 2,000), almost the whole of which was devoted to the purchase of ploughing cattle. Advances for the improvement of land were, however, considerably less than in the previous year, the aggregate sum disbursed being Rs. 5,600. The object of the applicants for aid of this description was as a rule to prepare waste land for rice cultivation. During the period under report special attention was paid to the prevention of cases of misappropriation, which had previously been unduly frequent. The recovery of loans granted in past years was on the whole effected without difficulty, but coercive proceedings had in many cases to be initiated, chiefly on account of the tendency to misappropriate.

Realization
of the
revenue.
[Part II,
pages 2-3.]

Agricultural
advances.
[Part II,
page 3.]

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Police.
[Part II,
pages 5-6.]

5. The volume of cognizable crime brought to the notice of the police and magistracy continued to increase, the advance relating especially to the category of offences against property. There was a corresponding advance in the number of false cases, but it is satisfactory to observe that the proportion of convictions obtained in police investigations (85·1 per cent.) was materially higher than in the previous year, while grave crime continued to be of rare occurrence. Excluding complaints proved on enquiry to be unfounded, there were only two cases of murder, two of culpable homicide, two dacoities, and two robberies. The measures adopted for the recovery of stolen property were also distinctly more efficacious than in the preceding year. The aggregate outlay on the working of the department (Rs. 42,934) was some Rs. 1,300 more than in 1903 in consequence chiefly of a reduction in the number of temporary vacancies in the establishment. Recruitment continued to be successful, and at the close of the year the number of men on the rolls was only five short of the sanctioned strength. Educationally there was a marked improvement in the force, and as regards discipline there was no retrogression, though the statistics of punishments inflicted compare unfavourably with those recorded in 1901 and 1902. In consequence of the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission detailed proposals for the re-organization and improvement of the department were submitted in October 1904, but these were still pending consideration at the close of the period under report. Minor defects in the police rules were, however, remedied by the issue of executive orders prescribing for local adoption a modified version of the Madras Police Order Book.

Criminal
Justice.
[Part II,
pages 6-8.]

6. There was no alteration in the total number (10) of criminal courts at work in the province, and with the exception of the replacement of Mr. Booty by Mr. Curgenvin, to which reference has been made in paragraph 2 *supra*, no administrative changes or important variations in *personnel* took place during the year. The number of actual trials (1,435) exhibited some advance and there was a similar variation in the quantity of offences brought to notice. The increase, which related chiefly to complaints of the use of criminal force, mischief, cattle trespass, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, is attributed by the District Magistrate to the growth of the tendency to have recourse to legal remedies in petty cases. Excluding the *quasi*-civil proceedings under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, which as usual for the most part terminated in compromises, the criminal courts dealt with 2,156 individuals, of whom 28·6 per cent. were convicted as against 34·3 per cent. in the previous year, when petty compoundable offences were much less numerous. There was a decline in the proportion of convictions for theft, but on the other hand, prosecutions for excise offences were successful to a much greater extent. The majority of the offences committed were as usual of a comparatively unimportant character, the commonest items being breaches of special and local laws and minor offences against the person and property. Excluding two petty cases which technically constituted robbery, only ten persons were convicted of heinous crime, namely, three for offences affecting life, one for rape and six for dacoity. All classes of criminal courts disposed of the business before them with expedition, and evidence of the quality of their work is to be found in the small number of cases in which appellants and applicants for revision met with success.

Prisons.
[Part II,
pages 8-10.]

7. The bulk of the jail population was confined in the Mercara District Jail, the taluk lock-ups being reserved for under-trials and individuals sentenced to a few days' imprisonment. The total accommodation remained the same,

and with the exception of a few days when the premises reserved for female under-trial prisoners proved inadequate to meet a sudden access in the number of this class of inmates the space available was largely in excess of the requirements. The daily average strength including under-trials and civil prisoners (67·44) was even lower than in the preceding year, but notwithstanding this decrease in population there was a distinct advance in the number of breaches of jail discipline, mainly attributable to the salutary enforcement of task-work on brick-making operations, a new form of labour regarded with especial distaste by convicts inclined to malingering. There was only one escape from the jail precincts, the fugitive being almost immediately recaptured. The scales of diet and clothing remained unaltered, and efficient arrangements continued to be made for the conservancy and drainage of the premises, while the water-supply was as usual excellent in quality. As gauged by the weighment test and the hospital admission rate the general health was satisfactory though not up to the remarkable record of the previous year; there were six fatalities among the convicts, but death was in five cases attributable at least in part to illness or reduced vitality existent prior to incarceration. Financially the administration of the year was conspicuously successful, for notwithstanding an increase in the aggregate outlay (Rs. 8,585), resulting mainly from a rise in the market prices of the staple articles of diet and bringing the average gross cost per prisoner up to Rs. 127 *per annum*, an improvement in the manufacturing profits consequent on enhanced receipts from the making of bricks and the sawing of wood reduced the nett cost per head from Rs. 42 to Rs. 37. Apart from the printing press, the control of which was transferred to the Commissioner in August, and the items just referred to as the cause of the improvement in receipts, the principal source of earnings was as usual the labour of extra-mural gangs employed on repairing roads under the Public Works department.

8. There was no alteration in the number (5) of the civil courts and no administrative changes or important variations in *personnel* took place during the year. There was a noticeable decrease in the aggregate value of the suits under disposal, due to special causes, but the total number of institutions (1,484) was not materially less than in 1903, and the bulk of the litigation consisted as usual of suits for money and moveable property. The original work devolved entirely upon the two munsiffs and the subordinate judge, who experienced no difficulty in disposing of the quantity of business which came before them, and finally decided during the year 1,519 suits and small causes. There was no delay in the examination of witnesses and the duration of proceedings was as a rule commendably short, while the appeal test indicates that the quality of the judicial work was equally satisfactory. The number of execution proceedings (2,699) was approximately the same as in the previous year and the proportion of wholly infructuous applications (72·43 per cent.) continued to be very high, though there was a noticeable advance in the aggregate amount realized.

Civil Justice.
[Part II,
pages 10-11.]

9. A slightly larger surplus (Rs. 1,524) was realized from the working of the registration department, and there was a small but noticeable advance both in the number of transactions and in the aggregate value of the property concerned. The working of the establishment was satisfactory.

Registration.
[Part II,
page 12.]

10. The District Board continued to exercise its normal functions, of which the principal relate to the maintenance of minor communications, hospitals, markets, staging bungalows and cattle-pounds, the diffusion of primary education in rural tracts and the upkeep of the district post. Its income, which is derived chiefly from tolls on the principal roads and a local rate of one anna in the

District Board.
[Part II,
pages 12-15.]

rupee of land revenue assessment, aggregated slightly over Rs. 65,000 during the year under report, and the expenditure during the same period was some Rs. 400 more, the chief items of outlay being public works, education, the district post and the maintenance of rural dispensaries. The financial status of the Board was materially improved by (i) the transfer to Imperial heads of a considerable share of educational expenditure previously devolving upon the Board and (ii) the promise of an annual Imperial grant of Rs. 7,000 for outlay on the improvement of communications, a branch of the administration which has been seriously cramped by deficient resources in the past.

Municipal.
[Part II,
pages 15-16.]

11. During the period under report detailed proposals were drawn up for the extension to Coorg of a modified form of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903, a matter which was pending before the Government of India at the close of the year. Special attention was also devoted to the improvement of the existing system of municipal taxation and a definite scheme framed with that object was under discussion during the last quarter of the year. Pending the proposed change in law, the minor municipal committees working at Fraserpet, Somwarpet and Kodlipet were allowed to remain in existence and contrived to maintain equilibrium between the scanty income at their disposal and the petty charges upon which outlay could be afforded. The larger townships of Mercara and Virajendrapet continued to maintain hospitals and schools and enjoyed an income of some Rs. 18,200 and Rs. 7,700 respectively, the expenditure being approximately Rs. 17,200 and Rs. 7,900. The only matters calling for particular notice are (a) a material improvement in the condition of the municipal roads in Mercara consequent on special expenditure on the laying down of laterite, (b) the initiation of steps for the purchase of an incinerator for the same municipality, and (c) the excavation of a Jubilee memorial well, which should substantially improve the deficient water-supply in Virajendrapet.

Military.
[Part II,
page 17.]

12. A military event of political and economic importance was the disbandment of the 71st Coorg Rifles, a measure which was carried into effect before the close of November 1904 and necessarily produced prejudicial effects upon the general population not only by reason of the cessation of the large military expenditure within the limits of the province but also because of the removal of a factor tending to strengthen the character of the dominant race of Coorgs.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.
[Part II,
pages 17-19.]

13. Though the rainfall of the year was in the aggregate up to the average, it was seriously deficient in the later months of the cultivation season, and the deficiency made itself especially felt in South Coorg. There was, however, no material decrease in the area actually under rice (79,111 acres), though late transplantations and high-lying fields suffered considerably. The aggregate extent under dry crops (9,336 acres) was some 600 acres less than in the previous year, the variation relating to the principal dry crop, *rági*, and being attributed to untimely rainfall. The interest in coffee-planting continued to decline and the area under bearing (48,142 acres) diminished by over 4,000 acres, owing to the abandonment of cultivation by native planters, while reductions in assessment to the aggregate extent of over Rs. 13,000 were granted in respect of the partial deterioration of estates. The yield of coffee was exceptionally abundant, but all prospect of improvement in the out-look of the planting community was postponed by a serious fall in the prices ruling in the London market. The cardamom crop was also good, but the prices procurable continued

to be unremunerative. On the other hand, the staple food-grains sold at normal rates. From the administrative standpoint, the year was marked by the submission of proposals (since sanctioned) for the constitution of a special agricultural department.

14. The final reservation of three of the four large blocks of Ghât forests was notified during the year, and the settlement of the fourth was brought with-
Forests.
[Part II,
pages 19-21.]
 in a measurable distance of completion by the decision of the troublesome questions relating to the interests possessed by the holders of cardamom hills known as *jama malés*. The enquiries into the rights and privileges exercisable in *urulves*, *devarakadus* and similar classes of protected forests were brought to a conclusion, and the long-pending revision of the rules relating to the management of these areas was taken in hand during the last quarter of the year. The number of reported forest offences was trifling and as usual the bulk of them were compounded. Notwithstanding the deficiency in the later rainfall the area affected by forest fires was inconsiderable and the protective measures adopted may be regarded as distinctly successful. Revised grazing rules were introduced in July 1904, the principal feature of which consisted in the restriction of the period of grazing from 12 to six months in order to promote natural re-production, a change which so far as could be ascertained was introduced without serious inconvenience to the agricultural community. Attention continued to be devoted to the artificial re-production of teak and sandalwood, special measures being taken to prevent the spread of the 'spike' disease which so injuriously affects the latter product. The financial result of the year's working was satisfactory, though the surplus realized (Rs. 1,02,197) was materially less than the record figure reached in the previous year, when the sales included an unusually large quantity of valuable timber. A noticeable feature of the administration was the success which attended the operations for the capture of elephants, no less than 15 valuable animals being secured during the period under report. The only other matter calling for remark is the submission of proposals (since sanctioned) for the grant of local allowances to the subordinate forest establishment at an aggregate annual cost of nearly Rs. 10,000.

15. Mining operations were restricted to the excavation of granite, laterite and clay utilized for road-work and brick-making. No manufactures were carried on, and agriculture being the dominant interest, the principal exports
Mines,
manufactures
and trade.
[Part II,
page 21.]
 were as usual the chief natural products, such as coffee, cardamoms, rice and oranges, together with the timber and sandalwood collected by the Forest Department and hides, which the prevalence of cattle mortality renders available in considerable quantities. The same circumstance accounts for the large imports of live-stock. Bullion, piece-goods, sugar, salt, arrack, oils and food-grains formed the principal remaining items of import.

16. The gross expenditure on Imperial Public Works aggregated slightly over Rs. 3,17,000, of which only some Rs. 6,000 related to military works, all outlay in that direction being brought to a standstill by the disbandment of the 71st Coorg Rifles. The remaining expenditure was distributed roughly in the following proportions:—upon civil buildings 35 per cent., upon communications 60 per cent., and upon irrigation 5 per cent. Under civil buildings the principal work on hand related to the outlay of a portion of the special Imperial grant of 1½ lakhs for the improvement of the local arrangements for medical relief, considerable progress being in particular made with the construction of new hospital buildings at Mercara, Virajendarpet and Somwarpet. The
Public
works.
[Part II,
pages 21-23.]

remaining expenditure under this head consisted chiefly of the ordinary annual repairs and outlay on the construction or extension of police-lines, quarters for revenue subordinates, school gymnasias and structural alterations in the head-quarter offices at Mercara. Under communications the principal item was the new road connecting South Coorg with the Malabar-Wynaad, which made a material advance towards completion. The inspection bungalow at Napoklu was finished and a similar building was put in hand at Siddhapur, while sections of the more important roads were re-metalled and two considerable streams were bridged on the main high-way from Mercara to Kodlipet. The remainder of the allotment was devoted to repairs to the existing communications. The outlay upon irrigation included no considerable items and the most important work of the year related to investigation, the somewhat unsatisfactory Devanur anicut scheme being subjected to an exhaustive re-examination, while a suitable site was found for the proposed dam across the Harangi river. Irrigation work was, however, materially hampered by the want of a properly qualified investigating staff. The charges on account of establishment, tools and plant, though higher than in the previous year, were still small as compared with the gross outlay.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross
revenue.
[Part II,
pages 23-24.]

17. The gross demand under all heads of Imperial revenue declined by some Rs. 7,000 owing to a variation under land revenue consequent on reductions in the assessment of deteriorated coffee estates. The same circumstance together with a noticeable decrease in the arrear demand outstanding at the commencement of the year accounts for the decline of nearly Rs. 44,000 in the gross receipts, which aggregated slightly over seven lakhs. Deducting refunds and charges against income, the nett revenue amounted to Rs. 5,18,512, or about Rs. 44,000 less than in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure declined from seven to 6·85 lakhs, the variation being attributable to diminution in the military charges. The nett result of the Imperial transactions of the year was thus a deficit of some Rs. 1,66,000, capable of reduction to Rs. 71,000 if allowance be made for forest receipts by book adjustment or cash payment outside the province. If the military charges connected with the 71st Coorg Rifles be also excluded, the accounts show a surplus of over Rs. 87,000. The cash balance in the local treasuries, which stood at 2¼ lakhs at the commencement of the year, was raised by the close of it to nearly 3½ lakhs. The most noticeable feature of the treasury transactions was an increase in the number of supply bills resulting chiefly from increased outlay on coffee estates in consequence of the improvement in the London market prices with which the year opened.

Land
revenue.
[Part II,
page 24.]

18. The land revenue demand—Rs. 4,36,000 including arrears—has been referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*, which treats of the collections under the same head. As already stated the arrear balance was materially reduced, and the current demand declined somewhat owing chiefly to reductions of the assessment on deteriorated coffee estates.

Excise.
[Part II,
pages 24-25.]

19. No revenue was realized from salt or customs, but the excise transactions of the year resulted in a nett surplus of Rs. 1,73,000, consisting chiefly of receipts from the manufacture and sale of arrack, which proved slightly less profitable to Government than in the preceding year. Special scrutiny was devoted to the feasibility of reducing the number of arrack taverns with the result that nine of these shops were closed during the year. The number of

licenses issued for the sale of toddy was simultaneously reduced by nearly 20 per cent., a change which was unaccompanied by any material variation in the revenue demand. The only other noticeable feature of the excise administration was the unusually high proportion of convictions in the criminal cases instituted under the Excise Act, 1896.

20. The nett receipts from stamps aggregated Rs. 42,489, a figure which exhibits no material variation from the record of the preceding year. Stamps.
[Part II,
page 25.]

21. A fall in the assessments on salaries paid by companies and private employers was the only important feature of the income-tax administration and accounts for a slight decline in the final current demand. Including arrears the collection of the year aggregated some Rs. 9,600 out of a gross demand of Rs. 11,200. Income-tax.
[Part II,
page 26.]

22. The local receipts and charges under Forests were respectively Rs. 90,400 and Rs. 80,700, but if account be taken of payments made outside the province, the income realized rises to nearly Rs. 1,86,000 and the nett surplus to over a lakh as stated in paragraph 14 *supra*. Forests.
[Part II,
page 26.]

23. The Village Officers' Cess Fund, the District Fund, Municipal Funds and the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund, constitute the only items of revenue and finance other than Imperial. Together with a Government grant of Rs. 9,917 the village officers' cess realized a sum of Rs. 45,500, or 6,400 less than the charges, a disparity which has since resulted in the decision to continue the annual Imperial grant of Rs. 17,000 allotted for the quinquennium ending 31st October 1904. The receipts and outgoings controlled by the District Board were in each case about Rs. 66,000, and the transactions of the several municipalities resulted in an enhancement of the balance to their credit by some Rs. 1,250, in consequence mainly of improved collections in the town of Mercara. The finances of the Plantation Fund remained in a stationary condition, but the coffee estate which forms the principal source of its income was materially improved by judicious expenditure on cultivation charges. Local Funds.
[Part II,
pages 26-27.]

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

24. The total number of births registered in the province (3,970) was over 800 less than in the previous year, but on the other hand the mortality recorded (4,808) exhibited a similar decrease, the statistics for the period under report being in this respect more favourable than for many years past. Fever, the principal cause of mortality, was in particular less destructive of life, and there was also a decline in the number of deaths attributed to dysentery and diarrhoea, small-pox and plague. The province continued to be entirely free from cholera, and Virajendrapet, the scene of the outbreak of plague in the previous year, escaped entirely from that disease, though it broke out in epidemic form in Fraserpet and an adjacent village on the borders of Mysore and gave rise to a mortality of 25. The excess of deaths over births is attributable to a circumstance which always vitiates the vital statistics of the province, namely, the immigration during the monsoon months of large numbers of coolies who come to work on coffee-estates unaccompanied by their families and themselves too frequently unable to stand the rigour of the climate which prevails during that season of the year. Births and
deaths.
[Part II,
pages 27-29.]

25. Excluding the Mercara jail hospital and a small military hospital which was closed on the disbandment of the 71st Coorg Rifles, medical relief was administered at ten institutions, of which three were under private management. At the public hospitals and dispensaries the total number of patients treated was Medical
relief.
[Part II,
pages 29-30.]

nearly 43,000 or over 3,000 less than in the preceding year, a decline which may be attributed to the general improvement in the public health noticed in the preceding paragraph. The same cause probably accounts in part for the fall in the number of in-patients (792), for whom accommodation is provided only at Mercara and Virajendrapet, but an additional reason is to be found in the circumstance that the construction of the new hospital buildings at Mercara rendered it necessary to hire temporary premises for the treatment of in-patients. The province has not yet begun to reap the benefit of the special Imperial subsidy of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs for the construction and improvement of hospitals and dispensaries, though indents were sent in for the improved equipment necessary, and as remarked in paragraph 16 *supra* considerable progress was made with the extensive building operations on hand.

Sanitation.
[Part II,
page 30.]

26. With the exception of arrangements for the erection of an incinerator at Mercara, no sanitary work of much importance was undertaken during the year, but special attention continued to be paid to measures connected with the prevention and repression of plague, upon which an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,552 was expended with results that may be characterized as highly satisfactory.

Vaccination.
[Part II,
pages 30-31.]

27. Excluding the trifling number of vaccinations performed in hospitals and dispensaries, the vaccine operations of the year numbered 9,968 or over 700 more than in the preceding year, being carried out by a special establishment of eight vaccinators at an aggregate cost, including supervision charges, of Rs. 2,769. The bulk of the cases dealt with were primary vaccinations and the percentage of success obtained (96·2) was distinctly satisfactory. Infantile vaccination as usual received special attention, and the returns received coupled with the statistics of births go to show that the compulsory provisions of the law were adequately enforced in the municipal areas, to which alone they apply.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.
[Part II,
pages 31-35.]

28. The educational arrangements of the province underwent material changes during the year, owing to the introduction of the far-reaching reforms resulting from the Simla Educational Conference. The most important of these relate to the substitution of an examination to be conducted *in situ* for the existing primary test, the replacement of the lower secondary examination by the grant of school certificates, the establishment of Government model primary schools for boys, the opening of additional girls' schools, the strengthening of the local inspecting staff and the creation of a systematic scheme of scholarships. In addition to these and other minor changes a salutary reform was introduced by the transfer of the supervision of all schools in Coorg to the Madras Inspector of European and Training Schools, while the administration of the department was further facilitated by the issue of rules for the inspection and control of Government schools.

29. The total number of public schools (86) declined by two, and the number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year (3,968) was some 50 fewer. The strength of the private schools (517) exhibited a slightly more marked decrease, but there was no material variation in the proportion of scholars to the total population of the school-going age, which was 15·0 and 4·7 per cent. in the case of boys and girls, respectively. The great bulk of the pupils came under the primary stage, to which all the educational institutions in Coorg belong except the Government training school at Mercara and the two secondary schools at Mercara and Virajendrapet. Classified according to race or creed the vast majority were non-Brahman Hindus, and the majority of these belonged to the

Coorg caste, while four-fifths were recorded as dependent on agriculture and a slightly smaller proportion as belonging to the poorer classes. The gross expenditure on education was approximately Rs. 44,000, or over Rs. 4,500 more than in the previous year, the variation being mainly due to the additional charges against Imperial funds arising from the reforms referred to in the preceding paragraph. The same cause accounts for the change in the distribution of the total outlay, of which slightly over two-fifths appertained to Imperial funds, one-fourth was contributed by the District Board and one-fourth re-imbursed by school fees, the small balance being made up from municipal funds and private subscriptions. The average cost of educating each pupil increased slightly in primary schools (Rs. 6·0) while there was a small decline in secondary institutions (Rs. 28·5).

Education—
continued.

30. As already indicated in paragraph 28 *supra*, there was an important change in the controlling agencies responsible for the supervision of education, one Inspector taking the place of the three superior Madras officials, who formerly divided the work. The local inspecting staff was strengthened by the appointment of a supervisor and by an improvement in the emoluments of the sub-assistant inspector. The bulk of the inspecting work devolved upon these two officers, and in the performance of their duties they received assistance from numerous visits of inspection paid by the Commissioner and his revenue subordinates.

31. The number of pupils on the rolls of secondary classes at the close of the year (352) was much the same as at the commencement, but there was a marked improvement in the average attendance, attributable to the freedom of Virajendrapet from plague, and the fee income exhibited a substantial advance partly in consequence of the same circumstance and partly because of an enhancement in the fees leviable in upper secondary classes. The results achieved at the matriculation examination were less favourable than in the preceding year, but on the other hand a higher proportion of successes was obtained at both the lower secondary and the primary examination. The strength of the primary classes attached to the two secondary institutions was 156. Covered gymnasias were under construction for both schools at the close of the year, but no other important alterations were in progress, though minor improvements were effected both in the qualifications of the staff and in regard to matters of equipment.

32. The number of public primary schools (83) decreased by two in consequence of the closure of two ill-attended institutions, and there was a decline of about 60 in the strength recorded on the closing day of the year (3,448). Of the total number 67 were managed by the District Board, five were maintained by municipal committees and five were private institutions receiving fixed grants-in-aid from public funds, the managing authority being except in one case a missionary body. English was taught in nine schools, but in all the others instruction was confined to the vernacular tongue. Both the proportion and the number of successes attained at the primary examination were noticeably higher than in the preceding year.

33. Technical instruction in teaching continued to be given at the Government training school, from which 12 individuals passed out during the course of the year. The results of the teachers' certificate examination were fairly satisfactory. With the exception of two medical scholarships granted by the District Board, technical education received no other pecuniary assistance from public funds during the year.

34. At the commencement of the year only one school reserved for girls was in existence, namely, that located in the town of Virajendrapet, the control of which was taken over from the District Board by Government, but during the year an additional girls' school was opened at Kunda, and preliminary arrangements were made for the establishment of two similar institutions at Nalkeri and Ammatti. Girls also attended almost all the primary institutions in the province and the total number receiving instruction at the close of the period under report was 1,020, or 53 more than at its commencement. Thirty-one girls appeared for the primary examination, of whom no less than 29 were successful.

35. The only special schools in the province were those reserved for the instruction of Muhammadans (3) and Paraiyas (7), the number of which received an accession in the shape of an aided school coming under the former category, which was opened by some public spirited Muhammadans residing at Ammatti.

36. The only printing press at work in the province was that formerly located in the Mercara District Jail, the control of which was transferred to the Commissioner in August 1904. During the remaining period of the year this institution was worked at a book profit of Rs. 827, excluding capital outlay on the purchase of type. The only important publication on hand was the volume of local rules and orders having the force of law.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology.
[Part II,
page 36.]

37. No archæological work of any importance was carried out during the year, the operations in this direction being confined to the expenditure of some Rs. 300 on the conservation of a few minor temples and stone monuments.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.
[Part II,
pages 36-37.]

38. There were no changes affecting the ecclesiastical arrangements in Coorg, with the exception of the important circumstance that the post of Government chaplain was filled almost throughout the year. The committee constituted under the Coorg Temple Funds Regulation, 1892, continued to exercise control over the mausoleum of the Coorg Rajas and the principal Hindu temples as also the residential *chattrams* attached thereto, expending thereon a total sum of Rs. 19,000, of which the great bulk was derived from the annual grant contributed by Government. The administration of the funds was again deficient in regard to the collection of outstanding debts, a large proportion of which were however very properly written off as irrecoverable.

Miscellaneous.
[Part II,
page 37.]

39. Miscellaneous matters of some moment to which reference may be made are (i) the arrangement of the records in public offices, a topic which formed the subject of special enquiries and action during the period under report; (ii) the troublesome question of the partition of joint interests in land, the settlement of which advanced to the stage of discussion with the Government of India; (iii) the initiation of steps for the establishment of co-operative credit societies, a movement which has since made rapid progress; (iv) the proposed enactment of a game law for British India, the consideration of which led to a local proposal to take measures for the systematic registration of fire-arms in the possession of individuals exempt from the provisions of the Indian Arms Act; and (v) the occurrence of a series of sharp seismic disturbances on the early morning of the 11th December 1904, which caused structural damages of a minor description to a large number of public and private buildings but was happily unaccompanied by any loss of life.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

PART II.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. The standing information which should be incorporated in this chapter is printed in the administration report for the year 1901–1902 under the following headings:—

Standing
information
and geo-
graphical
statistics.

	PAGE.
Physical features of the country ...	1
Area	3
Climate	3
Chief staples	3
Historical summary	4
Form of administration	5
Character of land tenure	7
System of survey and settlements	8
Civil divisions of the British territory	9
Details of the last census	10
Tribes and languages	11

During the period under report orders were received prescribing the general form of the statistics to be incorporated in the Coorg District Gazetteer, and considerable progress was made with their compilation. Statements Nos. 1 to 5 in Part III exhibit the prescribed statistics regarding the area, character of the surface, climate, civil divisions and population of the province.

2. There were no changes in the form of administration during the year under report.

Changes in
the adminis-
tration.

3. Mysore is the only foreign State adjoining Coorg and the relations therewith were satisfactory.

Relations
with Native
States.

4. So far as concerns the public health, the record of the period under report was distinctly good, the mortality registered being lower than in any year since 1896, and though plague visited the town of Fraserpet and another village on the Mysore border, it is satisfactory to observe that there was no recrudescence of the disease in Virajendrapet, which suffered severely from it in 1903. The comparative failure of the later rains was, however, prejudicial to the rice harvest in the southern portions of the province, where the yield was in places much below the average and good crops were uncommon. So far as the planting community was concerned, the year opened under favourable auspices owing to the recovery in the prices obtainable in the London market, one effect of which was a noticeable increase in the outlay on cultivation in those estates which had not already been mortgaged up to the hilt. The produce of the year was abnormally abundant, and prospects were for a time almost bright, until towards the close of the year it became apparent that the recovery in prices was not destined to be maintained, and later on the actual selling rates proved to be disastrously low. While well-managed and liberally financed estates still paid, coffee cultivated according to the indigenous methods continued its rapid progress towards extinction. As a consequence of this tendency, the continuance of the low prices obtainable for cardamoms, and the poor rice harvest, the general condition of the Coorg population cannot be said to have improved during the period under report, more especially as the year was marked by the disbandment of the 71st Coorg Rifles, a measure which deprived several hundreds of young men of regular employment and pay and cut short the very considerable military outlay within the limits of the province. An endeavour was made to combat the wide-spread indebtedness in which the agricultural community is involved by ventilating the subject of co-operative credit societies, and it is a subject for satisfaction that the seed thus sown has subsequently borne good fruit, societies based upon apparently stable foundations having since come into being in several agricultural centres. The prices of the staple food-grains exhibited no noticeable variation from normal conditions, nor was there any material change in the rate of hire payable for labour.

Condition of
the people.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of
the revenue.

5. The land revenue demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,31,964 as against Rs. 3,40,454 in the previous year. Distributed under the different heads, the total is made up of the following items:—

- (a) Revenue from wet and dry cultivation on land held under the ordinary tenure known as *sagu* * (Rs. 1,32,320);
- (b) Revenue from wet and dry cultivation on land held under the privileged tenures known as *jama* * (Rs. 67,719), *umbli* * (Rs. 6,063) and *jodi* * (Rs. 7,277);
- (c) Revenue from coffee cultivation (Rs. 1,11,674);
- (d) Miscellaneous items, viz.,

				RS.
(i)	Process charges	...	...	4,581
(ii)	Sale proceeds of waste lands	...	...	736
(iii)	Revenue fines	...	...	152
(iv)	Orange cultivation	...	...	251
(v)	Nazar-kanike fees †	...	...	98
(vi)	Kumri ‡ cultivation	...	...	10
(vii)	Grazing fees	...	...	61
(viii)	Other items	...	...	1,022

6. As compared with the previous year the only important items of decrease were (i) Rs. 7,485 under coffee, owing to reductions of assessment granted in consequence of the deterioration of coffee estates, (ii) Rs. 915 under process charges, attributable to the circumstance that the initial arrear balance was much lower than in 1903-1904, and (iii) Rs. 718 under "sale proceeds of waste lands," always a variable item. The only noticeable advance relates to "other items," (+ Rs. 562), the bulk of which was made up of the sale-proceeds of the produce of abandoned estates.

7. The acreage held under the principal tenures is shown in the following table, which includes the corresponding figures for the previous year, but leaves out of account the trifling areas taken up for the cultivation of oranges (1,844 acres), arecanut and cocoanut (281 acres) and the large extent (48,021 acres) of cardamom *malés* § not held under the coffee tenure, the revenue from which is credited to Forests:—

Years.	Sagu.		Jama.		Jodi.		Umbli.		Jagir.		Coffee.	
	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.		
1903-1904	...	40,386	18,683	40,456	183	4,079	1,408	7,496	42	3,647	962	100,230
1904-1905	...	40,395	18,239	40,363	193	4,036	1,342	7,514	42	3,650	928	99,738

The only noteworthy variation relates to the area of dry holdings under the *sagu* tenure, which was materially diminished in the Nanjarajpatna taluk by the relinquishment of land over-grown with lantana, which had previously been retained under holding for grazing purposes; nearly 600 acres held under the coffee tenure were also abandoned.

8. Statement No. 6 details the collection of Land Revenue during the year. Including arrears (Rs. 1,04,288) the gross demand amounted to Rs. 4,36,252, of which Rs. 3,30,329 were collected and Rs. 13,729 remitted. The arrear balance was thus reduced to Rs. 91,694, of which Rs. 581 related to previous years and Rs. 91,113 to the current assessment; the bulk of the current arrear consisted, as usual, of the assessment due from coffee planters (Rs. 56,443), who are allowed to defer payment until the 31st May in cases where the crop is exported to Europe. Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of June 1905 had reduced the total balance to Rs. 21,585. The improvement in the realization of the demand was accompanied by a decrease in coercive proceedings and constitutes further evidence of the wisdom of the change in the system of land revenue instalment introduced in the preceding year. ||

* These tenures are described in paragraphs 23 to 27 of the administration report for 1901-1902.

† Customary fees levied on authorized alienation of *jama* lands.

‡ Cultivation by felling a tract of jungle, burning the timber and other standing growth and raising a crop on the land cleared.

§ The forest hills on and below the ghâts are known as *malés*.

|| Vide paragraph 7 of the administration report for 1903-1904.

9. Statement No. 7 gives particulars of the assignments of land revenue, amounting to Rs 1,06,794. The principal items are the permanent remissions granted under the favourable tenures known as *jama* (Rs. 67,719), *jágir* and *umbli* (Rs. 24,426) and *jodi* (Rs. 9,979). Considerable progress was made during the year with the compilation of the voluminous registers, since completed, which were prescribed by Sir Donald Robertson in 1897 for the purpose of furnishing a permanent record of all grants of land on privileged tenure other than *jama*. The period under report was marked by an important decision of Sir James Bourdillon, prohibiting the hypothecation of growing crops on *jama* and *umbli* land except with the written permission of the Commissioner under section 45 of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation. The prohibition was, however, not published until May 1905, and its effects cannot yet be appreciated.

10. Statement No. 8, which shows the incidence of the total land revenue demand on the population of the province, is a quinquennial return and the period dealt with is the year ending 31st March 1903. The figures appearing therein are consequently identical with those commented upon in paragraph 9 of the administration report for 1902-1903.

11. The extent to which landed property changed hands during the year is indicated in Statement No. 9, which excludes changes due to succession, lease or simple mortgage. Of the 236 transfers by order of court, all but 35 were revenue sales, the land being resumed to Government in 78 instances and transferred to the auction purchaser in the other cases. The area so transferred (2,247 acres) was much larger than in the preceding year owing to the inclusion of two extensive estates belonging to a bankrupt firm, which the liquidators could not afford to cultivate. The resumptions comprise 59 cases of wet and dry holdings and 19 cases of abandoned coffee, the total area involved being 359 acres. There were 44 sales of *jama* and *umbli* lands for arrears of revenue covering an aggregate extent of 152 acres, and on transfer to the auction purchaser the privileged tenure lapsed.

12. The general control of the revenue administration continued to vest in the Commissioner, who as usual received invaluable aid from the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Kodandera Kuttaiya. There were no changes in the staff of Subedars, each of whom holds revenue and magisterial charge of a taluk; particularly good work was done by two of these officers, namely, Messrs. Kothandera Appaiya and Palekandra Belliappa.

13. The annexed statement compares the transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the period under report and the preceding quinquennium. The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 7,600, which together with the outstanding balance (Rs. 18,077) brought the gross amount for recovery to Rs. 25,677. The realizations amounted to Rs. 8,919 leaving a balance of Rs. 16,758, of which Rs. 12,363 consisted of instalments not payable during the year and Rs. 126 of sums the payment of which had been suspended by the Commissioner, to whom authority to grant postponements was delegated by a change in the rules sanctioned in October 1904. The real balance was therefore Rs. 4,369, which had been reduced to Rs. 1,195 by subsequent collections to the end of June 1905. As usual considerable difficulty was experienced in effecting recoveries, but though land was advertised for sale in 65 instances, the arrear was paid before the date of sale in all except seven cases.

14. The number of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, was fewer than in the preceding year, and the sum advanced fell from Rs. 8,890 to Rs. 5,600 distributed among 46 ryots in sums varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400. The amount falling due for recovery during the year was Rs. 9,639 the bulk of which was not payable until the last quarter, and the percentage of collection was 66.90 as against 48.77 in the previous year. If account be taken of realizations during April, May and June 1905, this percentage rises to 90.04.

15. The advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, amounted to Rs. 2,000 as in the previous year, and as usual this sum was chiefly devoted to the purchase of ploughing cattle. The number of ryots actually benefited was 83 and the sums distributed ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100. The realizations of the year fell from 72 to 67.21 per cent., but if account be taken of the collections during April, May and June 1905, the percentage of recovery rises to 90.17.

Surveys,
settlements
and land
records.

16. The Department of Land Records continued to be under the control of the Commissioner, but the executive charge vested in Mr. Gustav Haller, whose work was as usual characterized by exemplary zeal, care and industry. At the close of the period under report proposals (since sanctioned) were submitted for changing the designation of this officer from Assistant Superintendent of Land Records to Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the analogy of the nomenclature adopted in other provinces and with the special object of bringing the subject of agriculture into greater prominence. The position of the subordinate establishment was materially improved during the year by the receipt of sanction for the introduction of a scheme for providing quarters for the occupation of *parpattigars* and *shanbogs* in all stations where hired accommodation is not procurable, house rent allowances being in other cases granted according to a definite scale.

17. The progress made with the preparation and maintenance of the prescribed land records was satisfactory, and the qualifications of the establishment continued to be of a high order. On the 31st March 1905 only six *shanbogs* out of 67 had failed to obtain the requisite certificates, four proving deficient in their knowledge of revenue law and two in regard to surveying.

18. No settlement operations were conducted, but Statement No. 11 gives particulars of the surveys carried out during the year. The most important work consisted of the survey of the larger hamlets adjoining the main roads, an item of work which was not put in hand until late in the year. Plans on the scale of 64 inches to the mile are under preparation, the object of the survey being to furnish an efficient check against future encroachments on the road margin. In 149 villages the revenue survey was subjected to a thorough test by measurement and examination on the ground, and where necessary the land registers affected were duly revised. Twenty-one village maps were re-published during the year and a revised map of Coorg was prepared for photo-zincography.

19. The Assistant Superintendent of Land Records settled 44 land disputes under the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, and conducted two crop experiments in addition to 41 carried out by subordinate officials.

Waste lands.

20. The area of land sold under the Waste Land Rules during the year was 51.42 acres. Excluding timber-growth, the value realized was Rs. 447 as compared with Rs. 290 in the previous year, the average price per acre being Rs. 8-11-1 as against Rs. 8-3-1.

Wards' estates.

21. Of the ten wards who remained on the register of the District Court at the beginning of the year one was discharged on attainment of his majority, leaving only nine at the close. The gross receipts from their estates, consisting chiefly of the produce of land, recoveries of outstandings, and rent on buildings amounted to Rs. 4,428. Including investments the opening balance was Rs. 5,841, the outgoings aggregated Rs. 6,237 including a sum of Rs. 2,279 made over to the minor discharged, and at the close of the year there remained to the credit of the wards a sum of Rs. 4,032, of which Rs. 200 were in the shape of Government securities. The bulk of the transactions referred to the estate of the minor children of the late Soukar Sambaiya of Virajendrapet. The coffee plantation again proved an unremunerative property, and owing to the low prices prevailing the income only just covered working expenses. Endeavours were made to collect some of the outstandings due to this estate, but only some Rs. 600 were actually recovered during the period under report.

Revenue and rent-paying classes.

22. There are no *zamindaris* in Coorg and the great bulk of the holdings are *ryotwari*, the ordinary tenure being known as *sajju*, though there are one or two separate villages held as *juggirs*. Particulars have been given in paragraph 7 *supra* of the holdings under the various classes of tenure, a description of which will be found in paragraphs 23 to 31 of the administration report for the year 1901-1902. Owing to the circumstance that individual ryots frequently hold land under more than one tenure it is impracticable to compile statistics of the several rent-paying classes. Reference has been made in paragraphs 9 and 10 *supra* to the loss of revenue involved by the several privileged tenures and to the incidence of the land revenue demand on the population, while information as to the average assessment is furnished in Statement No. 82.

III.—PROTECTION.

23. The standing information which should be incorporated in this chapter is printed at page 14 of the administration report for the year 1901-1902 under the heading "Legislating Authority." Standing information.

24. During the period under report no notifications affecting Coorg were issued under the Scheduled Districts Act and no special regulations were promulgated under 33 Victoria, Chapter 3. A regulation under that statute was, however, drafted and published in the official gazette, the object in view being an amendment in the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1901, enabling the Judicial Commissioner in special cases to transfer revision applications to the Madras High Court for disposal. Considerable progress was also made during the period under report with the printing of the long-pending volume of local rules and orders having the force of law (since published). Another noteworthy item was the drafting of rules under the Poisons Act, 1904, a skeleton enactment which came into force during the previous year, but will remain practically inoperative until rules have been formally promulgated under the various sections which give power to regulate the possession and sale of arsenic and other poisons. Statement No. 12 contains a list of the Acts of the Governor-General in Council which came into force in the province during the year. Course of legislation.

25. Particulars regarding the cognizable cases brought to notice during the year 1904, whether reported to the police or instituted directly before the magistracy, will be found in Statements Nos. 13 to 16, which give separate information as to the number of persons concerned. The total amount of cognizable crime reported—774 cases—was greater than in the previous year (668), the increase being especially marked under the category of offences against property, which rose in number by 30 serious and 55 minor cases. Police.

26. One hundred and seventy-six cases were referred as false as against 153 in the preceding year, a variation attributable to the increase in the volume of reported cognizable crime. Police investigation was refused in twenty cases, of which fourteen were petty thefts.

27. The proportion of convictions obtained in cognizable cases investigated by the police distinctly advanced, being 85·10 per cent. as against 76·92 in the preceding year. Excluding public nuisances and offences against special and local laws which ordinarily terminate in conviction, the proportion of successful investigations rose from 67·78 to 79·14 per cent. Of 418 persons arrested by the police 281 were convicted.

28. Three cases of murder were reported during the year, but of these one was struck off, being due to a mistake of fact, and in another instance the offender remained undetected. There was thus only one case which came before the courts, and in this the offender, a Coorg, was convicted by the Sessions Court and sentenced to death. The crime, a peculiarly brutal one, arose from a quarrel between the prisoner and a near relative over the right to repair a paddy bund separating their respective fields.

29. Four cases of dacoity were reported, of which one was referred as false and two ended in conviction, while the other was under investigation at the close of the year. The latter was a case which excited considerable interest in the planting community. Messrs. Matheson and Company's agent at Mercara had despatched a remittance of some Rs. 6,000 to Pollebetta in charge of five coolies and a maistry. The party returned the same day to Mercara, alleging that they had been attacked about five miles out by a body of Moplas, who succeeded in carrying off a bag containing Rs. 1,250. To avoid a recurrence of such incidents police escorts were subsequently detailed to accompany similar remittances.

30. Prosecutions for preferring false charges were instituted in nine cases and proved successful in four. The District Magistrate rightly remarks that there is further scope for applying this check on what is a lamentably common practice.

31. Statements Nos. 17 and 18 give particulars of non-cognizable crime, with which the police are but little concerned, their functions as a rule ending with advice to the complainant to address the nearest magistrate.

32. Statement No. 19 furnishes details of the value of property lost and recovered in cases dealt with by the police. The percentage of recovery was 66·55 as against 41·03 in the preceding year. Considering the tendency of complainants to exaggerate the value and extent of the property lost, these statistics may be regarded as creditable.

33. Statement No. 20 shows the sanctioned strength, cost, distribution and employment of the police force. The total outlay on the department was Rs. 42,934 as against Rs. 41,608 in the previous year, the increase being due to the smaller number of vacancies in the establishment during the course of the year. The average annual cost to the State of each policeman was Rs. 196, of which Rs. 171 related to pay alone. The cost per head of the population was Rs. 0-3-10 including the jail guard and Rs. 0-3-5 excluding it.

34. Statement No. 21 exhibits the equipment, discipline and general management of the force, while Statement No. 22 classifies the men according to race, religion or caste. It is satisfactory to observe that the department was only five short of the sanctioned strength at the close of the year. There was no marked variation in the number of judicial (6) or departmental punishments (185) during the year, but the educational improvement of the force continued, the number of men able to read and write Canarese rising from 124 to 172. A training school was as usual held at Mercara during the monsoon months and afforded valuable opportunity for the instruction of the rank and file in criminal law and drill. The number of Coorgs in the department advanced from 87 to 95.

35. The number of processes issued during the year under report (9,025) was considerably above the figure recorded in the previous year. Of the total number only 27 were pending execution at the close of the year.

36. Seven suicides were reported as against five in the preceding year, and the number of accidental deaths (31) was regrettably large, the mortality from drowning and falls from trees being unusually great.

37. There are no rural police in Coorg in the ordinary sense of the term, but *jama* ryots as one of the conditions of the favourable tenure on which they hold land are required to furnish escorts to treasure remittances, for which service they are also remunerated by full cash payments.

38. The general working of the superior establishment, which consisted of four Inspectors, is reported to have been satisfactory, and they continued to be efficiently supervised by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. F. Travers Phillips, who was in executive charge of the department throughout the year. This officer qualified in Canarese according to the higher standard in July 1904. With reference to the recommendations of the Police Commission a special report was drawn up in October by the Commissioner in consultation with the District Magistrate and the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The proposals for the improvement of the department formulated therein were still under the consideration of the Government of India at the close of the year. Certain defects in the local police rules were, however, removed in April 1904 by the issue of an executive order by the Chief Commissioner in his capacity as Inspector-General of Police, prescribing for adoption in Coorg a modified version of the Madras Police Order Book.

39. Statement No. 23 exhibits the number of criminal courts in Coorg and their total out-turn of work during the year 1904. Mr. P. A. Booty, I.C.S., the permanent District Magistrate, went on furlough on the 9th April 1904 and Mr. A. J. Curguven, I.C.S., subsequently officiated in his stead. There were no other changes in the *personnel* of the magistracy during the year.

40. Particulars regarding the trial of offences will be found in Statement No. 24. The trials held numbered 1,435 or 105 more than in the previous year, while the number of offences reported (1,645) rose by 114, the result being in each case a close approximation to the statistics of 1902. As compared with the figures for 1903, trials were noticeably more frequent for the offences of causing hurt, mischief, cattle trespass, and criminal intimidation, insult and

annoyance. There were no remarkable variations in the cases under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, which numbered 221 and involved 296 persons, of whom only 38 were actually convicted. Excluding this class of cases, the criminal trials of the year resulted in the discharge or acquittal of 1,540 persons, and the conviction of 616, of whom six were dealt with summarily. The percentage of convictions was thus 28·57 as against 34·26 and 26·83, respectively, in the two preceding years; the decline was chiefly due to a marked increase in the number of persons tried for petty compoundable offences, notably criminal force, hurt, criminal trespass and cattle trespass, unaccompanied by a corresponding rise in the number of convictions; there was also a noticeable fall in the proportion of convictions for theft. On the other hand there was a marked rise in the percentage of convictions under the Excise Act, 1896, which was 94 as against 75 in the preceding year. Classifying the various cases brought to trial under the customary major heads, offences against public tranquillity and justice numbered 73, those against the person 314 and those against property 308, while there were 225 other offences under the Indian Penal Code and 515 breaches of special and local laws and miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code. As compared with the previous year, there was a noticeable increase under the second, third and fourth of these heads, falling especially under the items of (i) criminal force, (ii) mischief and (iii) intimidation, insult or annoyance, and attributable to the growth of the tendency to have recourse to legal remedies in petty cases. There were only twelve convictions for heinous crime, three persons being found guilty of offences affecting life, one of rape, two of a mild form of robbery and six of dacoity.

41. The miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code are detailed in Statement No. 25. It was not found necessary to demand security from any one to prevent a breach of the peace. One person was ordered to furnish recognizances for good behaviour, and upon failure to comply was sentenced to imprisonment for six months. A young female was released on probation under section 562 and her subsequent conduct was such that no steps were taken to call upon her to appear for judgment. Seventeen persons were paid compensation under section 250 as against 13 in the preceding year.

42. The general results of the criminal trials before the tribunals of the various classes are exhibited in Statement No. 26. Of the cases finally dealt with during the year, only three came before the Sessions Judge, 102 were decided by the District Magistrate, 57 by the Subordinate Judge who is a first-class magistrate, and the remaining 1,225 by the Munsiffs and Subedar-Magistrates exercising second or third-class powers. The average duration of each case was seven days in the District Magistrate's court and fourteen days in the subordinate courts, as against eight days and eleven days in the previous year.

43. Details of the punishments inflicted by the several classes of courts will be found in Statements Nos. 27 to 31. One man was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge for murder. Twenty-nine persons were whipped as against 41 and 43, respectively, in the years 1903 and 1902, but solitary confinement was in no case awarded as a punishment. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed and the compensation paid fell from Rs. 5,787 and Rs. 1,438 to Rs. 5,372 and Rs. 1,174, respectively, in agreement with the general decrease in the number of persons convicted. The percentage of realization continued to rise, being 94 as against 85 in the preceding year. Three old offenders were convicted in the District Magistrate's court, two by the first-class magistrate and one by the second-class magistrate of Kiggatnad taluk. Of these persons, two were ordered under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, to notify their place of residence to the police after release from jail.

44. Particulars of the appellate and revisional work disposed of by the higher courts will be found in Statement No. 32. The number of appeals filed before the District Magistrate (54) was almost the same as in the previous year (55), but it was found necessary to interfere with the sentence imposed by the subordinate court in 14 cases as against nine instances in 1903.

45. Twenty-two appeals were dealt with by the Sessions Court, of which one was wholly and another partially successful, while ten were summarily rejected and the remaining eight dismissed after hearing.

46. The Judicial Commissioner decided appeals from ten individuals, of whom one obtained a modification of sentence, while the remaining nine were entirely unsuccessful.

47. There were in all only 30 applications for revision as against 92 in 1903. Of these 15 were preferred to the Judicial Commissioner, who, however, refused interference except in one case, and six were presented to the Sessions Court, of which three were rejected and one was referred to the Judicial Commissioner, while another was sent to the District Magistrate for further enquiry and one was pending trial at the close of the year. Of the nine applications dealt with by the District Magistrate all except two were rejected.

48. As indicated in Statement No. 33, the trials before the Sessions Court were conducted with the aid of assessors, and the sole difference of opinion between the judge and the assessors related to a case of murder in which the latter desired to find the accused guilty merely of culpable homicide. The conviction for murder was however upheld by the Judicial Commissioner.

49. The records and registers of all the subordinate courts with the exception of that of the second-class magistrate of Padinalknad taluk were inspected by the officiating District Magistrate during the year under report. By his administration of this department as also by the discharge of his revenue functions in his capacity as First Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Curgenvin has shown that he possesses powers of organization and other abilities of a high order, the more valuable as there is no lack of zeal and energy in their exercise.

Prisons.

50. Detailed statistical information regarding the administration of the jail department during the year 1904 will be found in Statements Nos. 34 to 62, which give separate particulars relating to the Mercara District Jail and the four lock-ups attached to the taluk offices at Somwarpet, Napoklu, Virajendrapet and Ponnampet.

51. The bulk of the jail population is confined in the District Jail and the use of the lock-ups is restricted to under-trial prisoners, persons sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days and convicts temporarily detained pending transfer to the District Jail.

The total number of admissions to *lock-ups* during the year under report (186) was unusually low, being 44 less than the figure recorded for the preceding year. The number of convicts included in this total fell from 82 to 51, but excluding transfers to the District Jail (41) only ten convicts were confined in the lock-ups as against 36 in the previous year. The maximum period of detention in the case of under-trial prisoners was 29 days, the average being seven days. The expenditure on dieting charges per head of average strength was Rs. 38 as against Rs. 37 in the preceding year.

52. The following paragraphs relate solely to the administration of the *District Jail* and follow the headings under which the statistical tablos may roughly be classified, *viz.* :—

- (1) Accommodation available.
- (2) Number, disposal and classification of jail population.
- (3) Discipline.
- (4) Diet.
- (5) Hygiene, sanitation and vital statistics.
- (6) Financial results.

53. The earthquake of the 11th December 1904 necessitated the re-building of a portion of the kitchen premises, and a new guard-room was provided in the vicinity of the extra-mural contagious ward, but there were no other changes in the jail buildings, and the accommodation available remained the same as in the previous year, the wards providing for the locking up of 151 prisoners of all classes. The largest number actually under detention on any one day was 92, and throughout the year there was no overcrowding with the exception of a period of four days during which it was found necessary to house four under-trial female prisoners in premises built to accommodate two persons.

54. Statements Nos. 35 to 42 give particulars of the number and disposal of the jail population and classify the convicts admitted according to religion, age, education, length of sentence, nature of offences committed and previous convictions. The proportion of educated convicts was noticeably smaller than in 1903 and Hindus were relatively fewer, but in other respects there was no noteworthy variation. The daily average strength including under-trials and civil prisoners continued to be abnormally low, being only 67.44 as against 71.68 in the preceding year. Of the total jail population 203 were convicted prisoners, 129 under-trials and 13 civil debtors.

55. The number of convicts in custody on the 31st December 1903 was 80, and during the year under report there were 123 admissions, making a total of 203, of whom 109 were released on expiry of sentence, one was transported to the Andamans, another was transferred to the Yerrowda Jail, while one was executed, 14 were set at liberty on appeal, six died a natural death, and 16 were released under the remission rules; there were thus 55 convicts under confinement on the 31st December 1904.

56. Of the under-trials, 31 were subsequently convicted, 89 were released, and at the close of the year there remained in custody nine persons as against two at the commencement.

57. Statements Nos. 43 to 48 furnish information regarding jail discipline. The number of offences committed by convicts during the year (86) was noticeably higher than in the previous year (62). The increase, which appertained especially to major offences, is largely attributable to the rigid enforcement of task-work on brick-making operations, a new form of labour regarded with particular distaste by the convicts inclined to be lazy. Of the total number of offences 51 related to work, eight to receiving prohibited articles and 26 to other breaches of jail discipline. There was one escape from an extra-mural gang, but the fugitive was re-captured the same night by the jail warder staff, and on being placed on his trial was sentenced to an additional term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. It was found necessary to inflict corporal punishment in an unusually large number of cases, eight times for persistently doing short work, twice for being in possession of prohibited articles, twice for threatening to assault other prisoners and once for abusing and threatening to strike the instructor in carpentry with a chisel. Sixteen convicts were released under the mark rules during the year, the maximum remission earned being 263 days by a convict under sentence of imprisonment for five years.

58. As usual, the diets were supplied departmentally in accordance with the authorized scales, which are set out in Statements Nos. 49 to 52, and the result continued to be satisfactory. The quality of the food was good and the quantity sufficient to keep the prisoners in good health. The daily cost per head rose to two annas and one pie, or six pies more than in the previous year, owing to a rise in the prices of *ragi* and fuel. Excluding Rs. 36 expended on extras for patients in the jail hospital, the gross outlay on articles of food was Rs. 3,213, a figure considerably in excess of the expenditure in 1903, *viz.*, Rs. 2,479.

59. During the period under report a sum of Rs. 94 was spent in purchasing clothing for the prisoners, cotton articles being obtained from the Vellore Central Jail.

60. Pure water continued to be obtained from the Mercara reservoir and the conservancy arrangements were as usual adequate; the latrines are on the dry-earth system and all the receptacles in use were kept in good order. No accumulation of filth was permitted near the jail, removal taking place twice daily by municipal carts. The drainage and general sanitation were satisfactory, and no changes were found necessary during the year with the exception of an alteration directed by the Chief Commissioner, which consisted in the shifting of the kitchen to a greater distance from the latrine and the provision of fine gauze wire netting to exclude flies from the premises used for cooking. The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory as gauged by the rate of sickness, which was 11.71 *per mille* of average strength as against 6.98 in the previous year, but there was

a marked rise in the mortality—88·97 *per mille* as against 13·95—which is to be ascribed not to any special conditions in the jail, but to the circumstance that five out of the six convicts who succumbed were in a very poor state of health at the time of their admission. Detailed statistics of health are given in Statements Nos. 53 to 56.

61. Statement No. 57 shows the gain and loss in weight of the prisoners during their confinement. Judged by the weighment test the jail régime was satisfactory, for of 141 convicts actually discharged from jail, 85 gained in weight and only 38 lost, the variation in the case of 20 of the latter being under five pounds. No convict was released on medical grounds.

62. Statement No. 58 details the expenditure on guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year, while Statement No. 59 compares the outlay under this head for the past four years. The gross expenditure was Rs. 8,585 as against Rs. 7,504 in 1903, the increase being mainly due to extra outlay on diet for the reasons given in paragraph 58 *supra*; the biennial supply of clothing for the warders also fell due during the year. The average cost per prisoner (Rs. 127) was therefore higher by Rs. 22 than in the preceding year.

63. Statement No. 60 gives particulars of the employment of convicts sentenced to hard labour. The work of the prisoners was as usual carefully arranged with reference to class, sex and state of health. Indoor labour was principally devoted to sawing wood, grinding *ragi* and carpentry. The printing press was transferred to the control of the Commissioner in the month of August, but pending the training of apprentices a few convicts continued to do composing work until the close of the year. The principal out-door labour was brick-making, but after October a number of convicts were employed in digging the foundations of the new Mercara Hospital.

64. The nett cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour are shown in Statement No. 61. The total receipts from jail manufactures aggregated Rs. 6,548 as against Rs. 5,271 in the previous year; the increase is accounted for by enhanced receipts from brick-making and sawing. The expenditure on materials was only Rs. 470 as against Rs. 811 and the nett profit to Government was thus Rs. 6,078 as compared with Rs. 4,460 in the previous year. Taking this profit into consideration, the nett expenditure of the year (Statement No. 62) amounted to only Rs. 2,507 as against Rs. 3,044 in 1903, and the average cost per prisoner consequently fell from Rs. 42 to Rs. 37.

65. The jail was periodically inspected by the local official visitors and on one occasion by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. E. Bain, I.M.S., continued to be Superintendent throughout the year, and the condition of the jail was, as usual, such as to reflect credit on his administration. During the period under report attention was drawn to the inconvenience arising from the necessity of obtaining the special sanction of the Government of India in every case in which it is desired to send a juvenile convict to a reformatory. To remedy this difficulty it was proposed that the institutions of this class at Yerrowda and Chingleput should with reference to section 15 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, be declared available for the reception of youthful offenders from Coorg. The matter was, however, still under consideration at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

66. There was no change in the number of the civil courts in the province (5) and their jurisdiction continued to be the same throughout the year 1904.

67. Statement No. 63 details the institutions of the period under report and distributes the several suits and small causes according to their subject-matter and the courts in which they were filed. The total number of institutions, including 773 small causes, was 1,484 as against 1,511 in the previous year; as usual the great bulk of the litigation related to money or moveable property.

68. Statement No. 64 classifies the suits instituted according to their value. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of Rs. 70,660 in the aggregate value (Rs. 2,04,808), the variation being accounted for by the circumstance that in 1903 three suits of an exceptionally high value were filed in the court of the Subordinate Judge.

69. Statement No. 65 gives particulars of the disposals by the several classes of courts, indicating the nature of the decision and the average duration of the enquiry in civil suits and small causes. The total number of suits decided was 1,519, and the pendency at the close of the year was reduced to 178 as against 213 at the commencement. The bulk of the work as usual devolved on the two munsiffs, who together disposed of 683 suits and 802 small causes; at the close of the year 68 suits and 28 small causes were pending in the Mercara Munsiff's court, while 44 suits and 32 small causes were awaiting disposal at the hands of the Virajendrapet Munsiff, to whom must be attributed almost the whole of the reduction in pendency noticed in the preceding sentence.

70. Of 201 suits decreed *ex parte*, eleven were re-filed. Seven applications for review of judgment were put in, of which three were granted and four were rejected during the year. Six applications to sue *in forma pauperis* were received, of which two proved successful, three were dismissed and one was pending at the close of the year.

71. The total number of witnesses who attended the courts was 1,974 or 20 less than in the previous year. The returns received show that no witnesses were detained for more than three days, 1,912 being discharged on the first day of attendance and 62 on the second.

72. Statement No. 66 gives particulars of the miscellaneous applications for disposal, which numbered 861 as against 955 in the preceding year, and included 14 applications under the Guardians and Wards' Act, 1890, and three for probate and letters of administration.

73. Statement No. 67 details the appellate work of the courts exercising such powers. The Subordinate Judge decided 36 appeals, the remaining five being disposed of by the District Judge; interference was found necessary in only seven cases. The total number for disposal (47) was two less than in the previous year, and the average duration of the proceedings continued to be about one month in each court. There were 30 miscellaneous appeals—Statement No. 68—as against 19 in the previous year and in only five instances did the appellants secure any measure of success. The foregoing figures, it should be explained, exclude the civil business dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner, who decided 26 appeals out of 28 preferred to his court; in all but three cases the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed.

74. Statement No. 69 gives particulars of the execution proceedings in the various courts. The number of applications filed was 2,699 or 55 more than in the previous year, and there was a corresponding increase in the number of disposals, which aggregated 2,735 or 80 more. Wholly infructuous applications continued to be numerous, accounting for 72·43 per cent. of the total disposals. The amount realized in execution (Rs. 82,930) was however considerably higher than in 1903.

75. Statement No. 70 deals with the insolvency applications filed under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, which numbered 23 including one pending from the previous year. Of these, eight were withdrawn, three were granted and four were rejected during the year.

76. The total number of processes issued by all courts during the year was 14,834, the realizations from process fees being Rs. 7,062.

77. The quarterly returns of the subordinate courts were scrutinized by the District Judge throughout the year, but except as regards the condition of the records the only court inspected during the year was that of the Munsiff of Virajendrapet. A special acknowledgment is due to the Subordinate Judge, Mr. Ramaiya Punja, upon whom devolved the more important original civil work and practically the whole of the appellate business dealt with locally. The promptitude, accuracy and care with which he discharged his civil judicial duties are the more praise-worthy having regard to the numerous and distracting calls upon his time in his other capacities as treasury officer, registrar and first-class magistrate. There were 13 first-grade and 18 second-grade pleaders practising in the province.

Registration. 78. Detailed particulars of the working of the Registration Department during the year 1904 are given in Statements Nos. 71 to 74, which show that as compared with the preceding year there was a slight advance in the amount of business transacted, the total number of registrations (1,489) being 90 more, while the value of the property concerned increased from Rs. 7,35,863 to Rs. 8,25,306.

79. From a financial point of view the working of the department was satisfactory, the surplus realized rising from Rs. 1,333 to Rs. 1,524. The average time taken to register each document is reported to have been 24 hours as against 20 in 1903, while the number remaining on hand for delivery at the end of the year was 37 as against 26. Registration was refused in eight cases, but in six of these the order of refusal was cancelled on appeal.

80. The number of offices (8) remained the same and four of them were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year, while the returns received from each sub-registrar were scrutinized every month in the head-quarter office. As a supplement to the revised registration rules * promulgated in March 1904, and with a view to regularize existing arrangements, a notification was issued in October defining the sub-districts into which the province is divided, appointing certain public servants to be *ex officio* registration officers, and prescribing the emoluments to be drawn by sub-registrars generally. A defect in the local administrative system was remedied by the appointment of the subordinate judge, who is *ex officio* Registrar of Coorg, as registrar also for the purposes of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

District Board.

81. There were no changes in the *personnel* of the District Board during the year 1904-1905. Statement No. 75 gives particulars of the number of meetings held during the year and the average attendance thereat.

82. Statement No. 76 details the income derived from the various sources of receipt, the relative importance of which is indicated below :—

	RS.
(1) Local rate †	29,906
(2) Tolls, ferries and staging bungalow fees	20,253
(3) <i>Mohatarfa</i> ‡	5,282
(4) School fees	3,270
(5) Cattle-pound receipts... ..	3,002
(6) Market receipts, etc.	1,957
(7) Dispensary receipts	1,223
(8) Interest on investments	349

Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 30,792, the total revenue amounted to Rs. 65,242. As compared with the budget estimate, the only important variation was a decline of Rs. 2,010 in the revenue derived from tolls, due to the circumstance that when the budget was framed the income from the Periyambadi and the Siddhesvaragaddige gates was estimated at Rs. 10,800 on the basis of the actual collections in 1902-1903, whereas the receipts were not materially in excess of the much lower revenue realized in 1903-1904.

83. Statement No. 77 details the expenditure under the different budget heads, the principal items in order of importance being as shown below :—

	RS.
(a) Public Works	31,933
(b) Education	14,751
(c) District Post establishment	7,244
(d) Medical	5,176
(e) Staging bungalows and cooly shelters	1,760
(f) Cattle-pound charges... ..	1,331
(g) District Board office	1,156

The total expenditure including miscellaneous minor charges amounted to Rs. 65,643. Adding to this the reserve fund of Rs. 10,000 invested in Government securities the actual closing balance was Rs. 30,391, or Rs. 6,369 more than the surplus anticipated in the budget. The excess is chiefly attributable to savings in the expenditure on public works (—Rs. 3,067), medical items (—Rs. 1,324) and civil works in charge of civil officers (—Rs. 701). The following paragraphs comment where necessary on the outlay under the various heads.

* Vide paragraph 78 of the administration report for 1903-1904.

† Levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of land assessment.

‡ A tax imposed on the trading classes and day labourers.

84. There was no change in the number of *district post* offices (10) but the outlay under this head aggregated Rs. 7,244 as against Rs. 7,194 in the preceding year. Correspondence took place during the period under report regarding the proposal—since sanctioned—to relieve the Board of the liability to provide for the pay and allowances of the postal inspector who is employed on the supervision of Imperial as well as District Post offices.

85. Under the heading *administration* a saving of Rs. 279 as compared with the budget figures accrued from economies in contingent expenditure, but the outlay on travelling allowance to Board members was materially higher (+Rs. 259) than in the previous year.

86. In August 1904 final orders were received on the action to be taken with reference to the resolutions passed at the Simla educational conference, and the financial position of the Board derived immediate improvement (i) from the transfer to Imperial heads of the irregular expenditure which it had previously been incurring upon *primary education* in two schools situated within the municipal limits of Virajendrapet, and (ii) from the establishment of Government model schools at Napoklu, Ponnampet and Somwarpet, which took the place of four existing Local Fund institutions. The Fraserpet school was abolished in consequence of the fall in attendance, the building being lent to the Basel Mission for use in connection with a newly opened private institution, and the English and Canarese schools were amalgamated both at Hudikeri and Nelaji, while a new school was opened at Haraga. As a result of these changes the number of primary schools under the management of the Board at the close of the year was 67 as against 75 at the commencement. There was a corresponding decline in the number of pupils on the rolls, which fell from 3,092 to 2,303. Of the 67 institutions, 59 were classified as boys' schools, six set apart for the education of Paraiyas, of whom 110 were under instruction as against 144 in the previous year, and two designated girls' schools; both sexes, however, attended almost all the institutions, and a "girls' school" merely means one in which there are more girls than boys. English was taught in three schools as against six, the number of pupils being 51 as against 123 in the previous year. Out of 1,638 boys and 665 girls on the rolls, no less than 1,154 boys and 584 girls were Coorgs by race. The percentage of children protected from small-pox fell from 94.2 to 93.1. The examination results continued to improve, the number of pupils who obtained full certificates at the primary examination being 152 (including 21 girls), or 72.73 per cent. of the candidates as compared with 66.53 in the preceding year. The total outlay of the Board under the head of primary education fell from Rs. 16,238 to Rs. 14,491 for the reasons given at the commencement of this paragraph.

87. It is to be regretted that success did not crown the endeavour made by the Board to obtain a refund of the expenditure irregularly incurred upon education within municipal limits since the coming into force of the Coorg District Fund Regulation, 1900, and to procure a special subsidy from Imperial funds in aid of primary education. Even with the assistance referred to in the preceding paragraph the educational expenditure from local funds is materially in excess of the proportion contemplated when the total receipts and charges were estimated as a measure preliminary to the constitution of the Board, while as compared with similar local bodies in the Madras Presidency the Board has been compelled to devote a much larger portion of its income to education and has received a much smaller grant-in-aid from Government.

88. Provision continued to be made in the budget for a medical pupil at the Madras Medical College, and during the year a second scholarship of Rs. 10 *per mensem* was granted subject to the same condition, *viz.*, that on qualifying as a hospital assistant the holder shall serve the Board for a period of five years.

89. There was no change in the number of the local fund dispensaries (5), which are situated respectively at Somwarpet, Suntikoppa, Siddhapur, Gonikoppal and Napoklu. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 21,997 or 1,449 less than in the previous year. The gross expenditure under *medical* heads, *viz.*, Rs. 5,176, exhibits an increase of Rs. 957; the additional cost, which was well within the budget allotment, is attributable to the outbreak of plague, which involved the Board in outlay to the extent of Rs. 1,346.

(as against a budget provision of Rs. 1,860) on the purchase of disinfectants and medicines and the maintenance of special plague staffs at Sirangala and Fraserpet, and also to the circumstance that four hospital assistants became eligible for increased grade pay. Considerable progress was made during the year with the construction of segregation wards and mortuaries at Siddhapur, Napoklu, Suntikoppa and Gonikoppal, as also with the conversion of the dispensary at Somwarpet into an in-patient hospital.

90. Under *civil works in charge of civil officers* there was a budget provision of Rs. 600 for outlay on original works, of which only Rs. 335 were utilized. The number of travellers' bungalows (4) and of shelter-houses for the use of immigrant coolies (4) remained the same as in the preceding year. The fees realized from the former class of institutions (Rs. 548) altogether failed to cover the outlay incurred in the shape of establishment charges (Rs. 1,402). Budget provision was made for the departmental management of two toll-gates, but only that situated at Periyambadi was so worked, the other seven gates being leased out to contractors. The nett revenue from tolls after deducting the outlay on establishment (Rs. 469), amounted to Rs. 17,521 as against Rs. 17,495 in 1903-1904. There was no change either in the number (26) or the working of the ferries, but the revenue realized from ferry leases rose from Rs. 1,620 to Rs. 1,703.

91. The expenditure on *public works* under the control of the District Board was Rs. 31,933 out of a total appropriated grant of Rs. 34,728. The lapse of Rs. 2,795 was distributed over a number of petty original works and repairs, notably cattle-pounds, and a large proportion represents actual savings on sanctioned estimates.

92. Under *civil buildings* an expenditure of Rs. 157 was incurred on minor improvements to school-houses coming under the category of original works, while the ordinary annual repairs to local fund buildings account for a further outlay of Rs. 351.

93. As usual the bulk of the expenditure was devoted to *communications*. On *original works* the gross outlay was Rs. 12,517, of which the greater proportion was devoted to the following important items:—

- (a) the Virajendrapet-Nalknad road, which was practically completed at an additional cost of Rs. 3,045;
- (b) the Jambur-Surlabhi bridle path, on which Rs. 950 were spent;
- (c) the embankment of a portion of the Virajendrapet-Bittangal road, the earthwork of which was completed at a cost of Rs. 209;
- (d) the opening out of a road connecting Pollebetta with Gonikoppal, expenditure Rs. 1,725;
- (e) the construction of a road from Sanivarasante to the Mysore frontier, outlay Rs. 765; and
- (f) the supply of a double pontoon boat for the Kondangeri ferry at a cost of Rs. 1,617.

All these items except the last come under the category of 'major works.' Under 'minor works' a further sum of Rs. 4,195 was expended on the following objects:—

- (i) the construction and improvement of petty bridges and slab-drains on lines of communication (Rs. 1,461);
- (ii) the construction of new toll-gates at Sirangala, Anechowkur and Kutta (Rs. 1,153);
- (iii) improvements to travellers' bungalows (Rs. 799); and
- (iv) improvements to ferries including the supply of new single boats at three crossings (Rs. 782).

94. The outlay on *repairs* to communications (Rs. 10,263) excludes sums of Rs. 1,232 expended on ferries, Rs. 254 on travellers' bungalows, and Rs. 225 on toll-gates, the remainder being devoted to the upkeep of the roads under the control of the Board, which were maintained in fair order at an average cost of Rs. 78 per mile. Excluding the two new items referred to in the preceding paragraph—(d) and (e)—the length of communications was 130 miles, of which all but $1\frac{2}{3}$ were unmetalled.

95. Under *miscellaneous public improvements* a gross expenditure of Rs. 513 was incurred on completing the construction of cattle-pounds at Tittimatti, Shettigeri, Pollebetta and Banavara, on improvements to a similar building at Suntikoppa and on the erection of a slaughter-house at Gonikoppal, while Rs. 502 were spent on petty repairs to pounds, markets, wells and camping grounds.

96. The balance of the public works expenditure is made up of the usual charges on account of establishment (Rs. 5,552) and tools and plant (Rs. 362), which are calculated at 23 and 1½ per cent. respectively of the total disbursements.

97. At the close of the year orders were passed by the Government of India augmenting the future resources of the Board by a special annual grant of Rs. 7,000 to be expended preferentially on the construction and repair of roads and bridges, a branch of the administration upon which there is ample scope for additional outlay, particularly in connection with a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of communications, which was mooted during the year and was under investigation at its close. The period under report was further marked by the issue of the District Fund Manual, a publication comprising the regulation, rules and notifications bearing on local fund matters in Coorg.

98. Statements Nos. 78 to 80 detail the constitution, income and expenditure of the five municipalities in Coorg. The most important subject under consideration during the year was the proposed extension to Coorg of a modified form of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903. Detailed proposals on the subject, drawn up after discussion with the Mercara Municipal Committee, were pending before the Government of India at the close of the period under report. The revision of the existing system of taxation also engaged attention, and important alterations were tentatively approved during the month of March, though their actual introduction has not yet taken place. The following paragraphs comment separately on the administration in each of the five municipal towns.

Mercara Municipality.

99. The commissioner representing the Coorg community resigned his seat in September 1904, and another gentleman was duly elected in his stead, but there were no other changes in the *personnel* of the committee. At the 14 meetings held during the year the average attendance of *ex-officio* and un-official members was respectively 3.1 out of five and 5.7 out of ten.

100. The actual receipts of the period under report amounted to Rs. 18,155, a sum considerably in excess of the budget estimate and Rs. 368 more than the amount realized in the preceding year. The bulk of the increase was due to the efficient collection of the outstanding arrears, which amounted to Rs. 2,837 at the commencement of the year. Including that amount, the gross demand under all heads was Rs. 19,787, of which Rs. 18,155 were collected and Rs. 385 remitted, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,247, which has been reduced by subsequent recoveries and remissions to Rs. 25.

101. The estimated expenditure was Rs. 18,000, and the actual outlay Rs. 17,217 as compared with Rs. 15,721 in the previous year. The only items calling for special comment are the expenditure of Rs. 1,907 on the collection and spreading of laterite and a sum of Rs. 600 drawn in advance at the close of the year for the purchase and erection of an incinerator. The increase in expenditure as compared with the previous year occurred chiefly under repairs to roads, on which there was an outlay to the extent of Rs. 2,472.

102. The numbers of in- and out-patients treated at the municipal hospital were respectively 274 and 9,729 as against 615 and 10,150 in the preceding year. The decline in the former category was the result of the reduced accommodation available in the temporary premises hired in consequence of the demolition of the old hospital buildings. Further medical statistics will be found in Statements Nos. 128 *et seqq.*, while Statements Nos. 136 to 139 and 141 give details of the vaccination work within municipal limits. Considerable progress was made during the year with the construction of the new hospital buildings; the foundation stone of the principal ward was laid by Lady Bourdillon in February 1905.

103. The usual arrangements for the removal of town sweepings continued to be in force and steps were taken to improve the conservancy arrangements by procuring an incinerator for the disposal of the sweepings and night-soil hitherto deposited in pits. Two carts were at work as in the previous year and Rs. 997 were paid to cartmen as salary and bullock hire.

104. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 4,948 and closed with Rs. 5,886 on hand. The fourth of the five annual instalments of the Government loan of Rs. 5,000 was repaid with interest, thus reducing the outstanding debt to Rs. 1,000.

Virajendrapet Municipality.

105. There was no change in the composition of the committee. The average attendance at the meetings held during the year was 2·5 in the case of official and 6·0 in the case of non-official members, the total strength being respectively four and ten.

106. The actual receipts of the year (Rs. 7,691) fell short of the budget estimate (Rs. 7,934), but were Rs. 104 in excess of the income of the previous year. The current demand under rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 3,852, of which Rs. 3,409 were collected during the year; the balance has since been reduced to Rs. 170. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,852, a sum Rs. 1,965 less than the budget estimate and Rs. 6,428 below the actuals of the previous year. The decrease is explained by the fact that in 1903-1904 sums aggregating Rs. 2,600, drawn as advances for outlay on drainage and water-supply in order to prevent a lapse of budget provision, were shown as expenditure relating to that year, while the outlay on plague amounted to Rs. 3,469 as against Rs. 206 during the period under report. The construction of side-drains to the market road and the excavation of the Jubilee Memorial well were in an advanced state at the close of the year.

107. A sum of Rs. 3,172 was expended on the upkeep of the hospital, at which 9,612 out-patients and 455 in-patients received treatment as compared with 10,317 and 475 respectively in the previous year. Full particulars of the medical work, including vaccination, will be found in the statements cited in paragraph 102 *supra*. Plague charges amounted to Rs. 206, the principal item being the pay of two constables employed to assist the medical officer on inspecting persons arriving from infected areas. The expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 2,332.

108. The closing balance was Rs. 4,191, a sum which it is essential to keep in reserve in view of the possible recurrence of plague.

Minor Municipalities.

109. There was no change in the constitution of the committees of Fraserpet, Somwarpet and Kodlipet during the year. As stated in paragraph 98 *supra*, it is proposed shortly to abolish these petty municipalities, the areas under their control being notified under section 169 of the new enactment. During the period under report the income realized received a slight addition by the levy of a tax on animals and vehicles, and the receipts from pound fees were noticeably higher than in the previous year. On the expenditure side additional outlay was incurred on lighting charges, but in other respects there were no important changes.

110. The average attendance at the five meetings held by the Fraserpet Committee was 4·8 out of a total strength of nine members. The income of the year (Rs. 905) exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 111 and the closing balance consequently rose to Rs. 757. The town was visited by a sharp outbreak of plague during the year, particulars of which are given in paragraph 198 *infra*. The special expenditure incurred in this connection, *viz.*, Rs. 740, was defrayed by the District Board. The sanitary measures carried out materially improved the condition of the town. It is to be regretted that with one exception, namely, Councillor M. Baba Sabi, the municipal councillors rendered no material assistance during the course of the epidemic.

111. The Somwarpet Committee held 11 meetings, at which the average attendance was 4·4, the total strength being ten. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,500 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,263, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,337.

112. At the six meetings held by the Kodlipet Committee the average attendance was 4·3 out of a total strength of nine members. The total income was 964 and the expenditure Rs. 836, the closing balance being Rs. 406.

113. Though it was not until the 22nd September 1904 that orders were actually issued directing the disbandment of the 71st Coorg Rifles, the regiment had for some months previously been in a state of suspended animation, recruitment having been stopped and all expenditure on the construction of barracks brought to a standstill from the very outset of the period under report. The rank and file to the number of some 500 were all discharged by the end of October, and though every endeavour was made to provide civil employment in deserving cases, the resources of so small a province were quite inadequate to meet the demand. However necessary the disbandment may have been for military reasons, the measure can therefore only be regarded as a calamity from the standpoint of the civil administration.

114. The Volunteers resident in the province are attached to the Coorg and Mysore Rifles, the head-quarters of which are situated at Mercara. The total strength of the corps (245) remained the same as in the previous year. The command continued to be held by Major John Logan, V. D., and the adjutancy by Captain O. D. Rigg of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The annual camp of instruction was held at Mercara in the first week of April 1905.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

115. The area actually cultivated during the year under the several crops is shown in Statement No. 81, which is compiled from the annual forecasts prepared in November. Including second crop cultivation the area under rice was 79,111 acres, or 82·44 of the total wet holdings which aggregated 95,958 acres. As compared with the cultivation of the previous year, there was a decrease of 652 acres occurring chiefly in the Kiggatnad taluk, where the later monsoon rains failed.

116. The total area of dry holdings* was 20,744 acres, the extent actually cropped being 9,336 acres, of which 5,268 were cultivated with *rāgi* and 4,068 with gram, pulses, gingelly, condiments, spices, etc. The corresponding figures for the previous year were respectively 6,073 and 3,835; the decrease in the area under *rāgi* was due to deficient rainfall in the month of May, which militated against the early ploughing required by that product.

117. The extent recorded as actually cultivated with coffee fell from 52,420 acres to 48,142 acres owing to the abandonment of cultivation, chiefly in native estates which had deteriorated to such an extent that their further maintenance became unprofitable. The total extent held under the coffee tenure was 99,738 acres, a figure which includes (a) 10,880 acres of coffee-assessed cardamom *malés*, (b) 1,106 acres of orange gardeus, (c) 39,610 acres of abandoned coffee or land not opened up, and (d) 422 acres of immature coffee. There was thus a nett area of 47,720 acres of coffee under bearing, of which 41,632 acres are reported to have been cultivated in the European method and 6,088 acres in the native style, as against 37,303 and 14,142 acres respectively in the preceding year; the variation in the distribution between these two heads is more apparent than real, being due to the discontinuance of the former practice of classifying as 'native' coffee areas actually cultivated according to the European method but owned by native planters. There was a nett decline of 492 acres under holdings, due to relinquishments and resumptions, while the area under bearing diminished by 3,725 acres, the larger portion of the decrease relating to native coffee, which continued its rapid progress towards extinction.

118. The assessment leviable under the coffee tenure is ordinarily Rs. 2 an acre, but since the summary settlement the higher rate of Rs. 2½ has been charged on good coffee grown on *bāne*† land, while *per contra* large areas

* This category excludes holdings acquired under the Waste Land Rules and other land cultivated with coffee cardamoms, cinchona, orchards and garden produce.

† A *bāne* is a plot of high-lying land attached to a wet holding for the purpose of providing the cultivator with fuel, pasturage, leaf-manure and other agricultural necessities.

are held free of assessment or at favourable rates in consideration of a variety of circumstances, among which the following may be enumerated as the most important:—

- (a) the free allowance of 10 acres granted in respect of the authorized cultivation of *bué* land with coffee;
- (b) the favourable rates allowed during the opening up of new estates;
- (c) reductions on account of the deterioration of the coffee growth or its eradication for purposes of pasturage, and
- (d) the special concessions allowed in the case of coffee-assessed cardamom *malés*.

The extents held under the various rates are shown below:—

	Rate of assessment per acre.								Total area.
	Free.	As. 4.	As. 8.	As. 12.	Rs. 1.	Rs. 1½.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2½.	
Acreage held by Natives ...	19,142	2,185	13,282	77	14,770	89	14,574	3,591	67,710
Do. Europeans ...	1,097	436	4,742	...	3,453	188	19,018	3,004	32,028
Total ...	20,239	2,621	18,024	77	18,223	277	33,592	6,685	99,738

119. As an indication of the extent to which coffee has deteriorated it may be observed that during the year under report reductions of assessment aggregating Rs. 13,028 were sanctioned in respect of 15,830 acres.

120. The 1,145 acres shown in Statement No. 81 as cultivated with cardamoms are made up of three items, namely, (1) *jama malés* (171* acres), (2) leased *malés* (433* acres), and (3) coffee-assessed *malés* (541* acres). The aggregate holdings under these headings were respectively 13,724 acres, 34,297 acres and 10,880 acres. The assessment on most of the numerous *malés* held under the coffee tenure has from time to time been reduced to Re. 1 per acre, the aggregate reduction granted being Rs. 10,498.

121. The area shown in Statement No. 81 under orchards and garden produce is made up of 281 acres of arecanut and cocoanut and 2,950 acres of orange groves. The latter figure, which includes the 1,106 acres referred to in paragraph 117 *supra* as held on the coffee tenure, is 252 acres more than the extent recorded in the previous year. Special attention was attracted during the year by the ravages of a parasitic growth and a boring insect which have been observed to attack orange trees, and a monograph on the subject was under preparation at the close of the period under report. The cultivation of pepper as a by-product continued to expand, but no record was maintained of the area affected.

122. Statement No. 82 sets out the average assessment of land suitable for the cultivation of the principal crops and the estimated normal produce, while the rates of daily hire prevailing at Mercara are given in Statement No. 83. The prices of the staple food-grains continued to be normal, and the supply of labour was on the whole adequate.

123. Statement No. 84 gives details of the live-stock, ploughs and carts in the province. The figures exhibit an enormous increase as compared with the last return, which was prepared in 1900, when much less attention was paid to the cultivation of rice and disease had recently caused special havoc among the live-stock.

124. The topic of agriculture was brought into special prominence towards the close of the period under report in consequence partly of a request for expert assistance preferred by the Coorg Planters' Association, and partly of the publication of the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture held at Pusa in January 1905. The out-come of the consideration directed to the subject was the submission of proposals (since sanctioned) for the creation of a regular agricultural department under the charge of Mr. Gustav Haller, whose technical training and experience of local conditions constitute special qualifications for the post, while his status as head of the department of survey and land records places him in a position to make advantageous use of numerous field and office establishments in the compilation of facts of agricultural interest. Veterinary matters

* These figures are estimates, the accuracy of which cannot be guaranteed.

will also fall within the scope of the new department, and in this connection it may be observed that the first step towards procuring veterinary aid for the province was taken during the year, arrangements being made with the Principal of the Madras Veterinary College for the training of a stipendiary student, yet to be nominated, at the cost of the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund. It is hoped that this measure will be the prelude to the establishment of veterinary hospitals at Mercara and Virajendrapet and the entertainment of itinerating veterinary officers for work in rural tracts; but so large a scheme will necessarily be the work of years.

125. As a minor point of agricultural interest mention may be made of the special rules formulated in the previous year* with a view to promote the extirpation of lantana growing on *bâne* land. Formally issued in June 1904 they have not yet become generally known, but advantage was to some slight extent taken of them in South Coorg, where 34 applications were received during the annual *jamabandi* of which however only six covering an area of 12 acres could be granted, the remaining applicants having either misapprehended the scope of the rules or being unwilling to subscribe to essential conditions.

126. The total rainfall recorded at the head-quarters of the province in 1904 was 126·17 inches as against 139·48 inches in 1903 and an average of 125·10 for the past decade. The rice crop was below the average, the deficiency occurring chiefly in parts of Kiggatnad and Yedenalknad where the rainfall in November and December was insufficient to ripen late sowings. On the other hand the yield of coffee was extremely good, the out-turn being estimated at 4,800 tons, or some 1,000 tons more than the revised figures adopted for the preceding year. The produce however sold in the London market at lower rates than ever, thus neutralizing the profits which would otherwise have been derived from the increased out-turn. The cardamom crop was good, but the prices continued to be exceedingly poor.

127. During the year ending 31st March 1905 the area of the reserved forests increased from 154,928 to 262,093 acres in consequence of the final reservation of three Ghât blocks, namely Kadamakal, Pattighat and Brahmagiri. The settlement of the remaining block—the Padinalknad Ghât forest—was still incomplete, but the one serious obstacle to its reservation was removed by the Commissioner's appellate decision in January 1905, defining the precise rights possessed by the holders of *jama malés*; at the close of the year it merely remained to apply the general principles therein laid down to a few individual cases. There was no alteration in the area of the *Urulves* or village forests (9,232 acres) or the sacred groves known as *Devarakadus* (15,506 acres), but the completion of the enquiries regarding the rights held in *Mandus*† and *Ambalus*,† rendered it possible to take in hand the difficult task of drafting revised rules for the management of protected forests, a subject which was under discussion at the close of the year.

128. Nineteen miles of the boundary between the Ghât forests and the adjacent districts of Malabar and South Canara were cut during the year to a width of 25 feet, 93 stone cairns being erected to mark the line. Repairs were executed to 1,149 cairns in other parts of the area under the control of the department, and two miles of boundary were cut and cleared in the newly reserved Pattighat block, five cairns being erected. The total cost under this head was Rs. 581.

129. Existing *communications* to the length of 176 miles were kept in order, and substantial progress was made with the construction of the two new roads on hand, *viz.*, (i) the cart track from Bhagamandala to Mundrotu (8·1 miles) and (ii) the bridle path from Kutumpole to Nalknad (6·2 miles). The new bridle path from Patti to Karike (7½ miles) which was put in hand in the previous year was extended by five miles. The total expenditure incurred during the year on communications was Rs. 1,664.

130. The outlay on *buildings* (Rs. 1,366) included a sum of Rs. 596 expended on constructing huts for guards at Chembu, Karike, Koyinad, Periambadi and Pulingotu, the balance being devoted to the repair of existing structures.

* *Vide* paragraph 250 of the administration report for 1903—1904.

† *Mandus* and *Ambalus* are forest glades which form the place of assemblage for Coorg ryots on the occasion of ceremonial dances or communal discussions.

131. The number of *forest offences* reported during the year rose from 29 to 67. They consisted chiefly of illicit grazing in forest areas and petty offences such as the destruction of sandal trees. Of the total number of cases, 29 were compounded on payment of pound fees or the compensation fixed by the forest officer, 32 were withdrawn with a warning and in only six instances was it found necessary actually to proceed to a criminal trial, convictions being obtained in two cases, while the other four were still pending disposal at the close of the year. The two prosecutions remaining on hand at the commencement of the year terminated in conviction.

132. There were in all eight *forest fires* covering an area of 1,091 acres as against seven outbreaks in the preceding year affecting 1,856 acres. These outbreaks, which occurred respectively in the Mawkal (4), Jainkal (3) and Hatgat (1) ranges, were in six instances caused by incendiarism, while one fire was the result of carelessness on the part of the subordinates in charge of line-burning operations, and the cause of the other could not be detected.

133. The areas prescribed by the sanctioned plans for the year were duly thrown open to *grazing*, the revenue derived from which including the sale-proceeds of grass declined from Rs. 1,027 to Rs. 771. The decrease is attributed to the circumstance that the scheme restricting the period of grazing to six months in the year at reduced rates was given effect to in July 1904. Free grazing was also as usual permitted to individuals enjoying the customary right thereto.

134. The *cultural operations* of the year included the clearance of lantana and other wild under-growth from the plantations in North Coorg and measures for the artificial reproduction of sandalwood and teak. In Yedavanad 4,400 sandal seedlings were transplanted, and trees affected with spike continued to be systematically uprooted. The departmental *kumris* * were as usual weeded and cleared of under-growth and inferior trees, teak plants being raised with the help of the customary rewards to the Kurubars employed on this work. The total outlay incurred under this head was Rs. 3,698.

135. During the year 68,275 cubic feet of *timber* were felled departmentally in the reserved forests as against 79,177 cubic feet in the previous year, while the sales amounted to 94,081 cubic feet including a stock of 28,514 cubic feet of old fellings; 1,352 cubic feet of ebony were also felled, but could not be sold as the bids received were too low to be accepted. The timber felled by purchasers amounted to 55,272 cubic feet as against 55,757 cubic feet in the previous year. The *sandalwood* collections aggregated 219 tons at an average cost of Rs. 24-8-8 per ton, and a revenue of Rs. 1,02,828 was realized from the sale of 208 tons, the prices obtained being somewhat lower than in the previous year. The number of *bamboos* removed was 102,260 as against 117,040 in the preceding year.

136. The revenue realized from *cardamoms* aggregated Rs. 15,529 or Rs. 1,927 less than in the previous year; owing to scanty yield the income from *minor forest produce* fell from Rs. 2,151 to Rs. 642. In order to bring the payments on account of cardamoms into harmony with the land revenue system and to prevent an unduly long interval of time between the gathering of the produce and the collection of the Government demand, orders were passed during the period under report directing the payment of cardamom rents in two equal instalments falling due on the 20th January and the 20th February of each year in lieu of one instalment on the 20th March.

137. A sum of Rs. 1,422 was recovered on account of timber-growth on land newly taken up for cultivation, the total number of valuations made by forest officers during the year being 27.

138. *Free grants* of forest produce were made to deserving ryots to the aggregate extent of 22 trees, 76 cart loads of poles and posts and 5,050 bamboos.

139. The *elephant-catching* operations were attended with marked success, fifteen animals being captured during the period under report, of which one died, the remaining 14 being under training and in good condition at the close of the year. Two of the old captures were sold for Rs. 1,880, an amount Rs. 169 in excess of the entire cost of these operations.

* Vide footnote to page 2.

140. Including remittances to foreign treasuries and book adjustments, the total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted respectively to Rs. 1,85,634 and Rs. 83,437 * and the nett surplus realized was Rs. 1,02,197, * an amount never exceeded except in the previous year when an unusual quantity of valuable timber was sold.

141. There were no important administrative changes during the year, though proposals (since sanctioned) were submitted for the grant of local allowances to the Extra Assistant Conservator and the subordinate establishments at an aggregate annual cost of nearly Rs. 10,000. The department continued to be in the executive charge of Mr. C. D. McCarthy, who is responsible for the efficiency of the operations conducted and the satisfactory financial results achieved.

142. The estimated out-turn of minerals during the year 1904, as reported by the Executive Engineer, was 20,173 tons of granite and 771 tons of laterite, the bulk of which was utilized on road work. No record was maintained of the quantity of clay used for making bricks. Mines and quarries.

143. During the year the orders of the Chief Commissioner were received prescribing Rs. 5 as the fee for the grant or renewal of a license to explore for minerals in Coorg.

144. There are no factories in Coorg and manufactures in the ordinary sense of the term are locally unknown. Manufactures.

145. The principal exports from the province are coffee, cardamoms, rice, oranges, timber, sandalwood and hides. The chief imports are bullion, *râgi*, gram, rice, pulses, live-stock, sugar, salt, oils and piece-goods. Statements Nos. 85 and 86 give estimates of the value of the transactions under these heads and other articles of import and export, but the figures, which are for the most part compiled from the information supplied by keepers of toll-gates, cannot be regarded as trustworthy. Nor is it possible to draw any inferences as to the state of trade from the prescribed coinage and paper currency returns forming Statements Nos. 87 and 88. Trade.

146. The only revenue credited to Imperial Public Works during the year was a sum of Rs. 6,148, of which Rs. 1,151 appertained to military heads, being rents realized from officers of the 71st Coorg Rifles, while the balance related to the rent of civil buildings and hire of tools to contractors. Public Works.

147. Including charges debited to Military Works and outlay on stock not charged against any sanctioned work, the expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,17,253 out of a final grant of Rs. 3,34,459. The lapse was due to short expenditure on the Mercara and Virajendrapet hospitals, which was to a large extent foreseen, a surrender of Rs. 13,000 being actually made in February, when, however, time did not permit of its acceptance by the Government of India.

148. Under *Military Works* the initial grant was Rs. 1,68,200, subsequently reduced to Rs. 8,000 in consequence of the decision to disband the 71st Coorg Rifles. The actual expenditure was only Rs. 6,296, of which Rs. 510 related to improvements to the quarters of the sergeant-instructors of the Coorg and Mysore Rifle Volunteers at Mercara and Pollebetta, while the balance was expended on the barracks at Mercara either prior to the receipt of the order stopping their construction or subsequently upon measures necessary to restrict the further waste of public money. (Military.)

149. The expenditure on *civil buildings* aggregated Rs. 86,403 as against a grant of Rs. 1,11,238. The bulk of the lapse related to the hospitals at Mercara and Virajendrapet, where considerable difficulty was experienced in utilizing the grant owing to the necessity of importing skilled labour from Bangalore and the West Coast and to unanticipated delay in the arrival of materials expected before the close of the year. The only major works completed were (a) the remodelling of the roof of the Commissioner's Revenue office at Mercara, and (b) the construction of new police lines at Ammatti, Kadietnad, Kodlipet and Sanivarasante, the outlay during the year on these two items being, respectively, Rs. 1,744 and Rs. 3,937. With two exceptions, namely, (i) the construction of quarters for the revenue officials at Ponnampet (Rs. 2,265) and (ii) the erection of a gymnasium

* These figures differ from those given in paragraph 183 *infra* because they take into account (a) charges adjusted outside Coorg and (b) disbursements from cash on hand at the beginning of the year, whereas the latter include only cheques drawn during the year.

Production and Distribution for the Mercara High School (Rs. 1,055), the major works newly put in hand during the year related to the special grant given by the Government of India for purposes of medical relief, the expenditure being distributed as follows: the Mercara hospital (Rs. 33,198), the Virajendrapet hospital (Rs. 9,825), the Somwarpet hospital (Rs. 3,120) and segregation wards at Somwarpet, Suntikoppa and Siddhapur (Rs. 5,607).

On minor works a total outlay of Rs. 16,886 was incurred, the chief items being improvements to the Mercara jail, the Commissioner's quarters and various revenue cutcherries, police lines and stations, the construction of quarters for *nail** officials at Srimangala and Napoklu, police lines at Shettigeri, and mortuaries at Napoklu, Suntikoppa and Siddhapur, the erection of a gymnasium for the Virajendrapet secondary school and the excavation of a well for the Mercara High School. On these items there was a lapse of about Rs. 3,500 owing to the large number of estimates on hand, the scattered nature of the work and the difficulty of exercising effective control over indifferent contractors.

The usual annual repairs account for the remainder of the outlay on civil buildings (Rs. 8,768).

150. The aggregate expenditure on *communications* was Rs. 1,45,855, or nearly Rs. 3,000 in excess of the grant owing to the circumstance that an unexpected influx of labour facilitated outlay on the Wynaad road at the close of the year. The expenditure on *original works* was Rs. 42,241, the major works completed during the year being (a) an inspection bungalow at Napoklu (Rs. 2,947) and (b) the construction of stone culverts on the main roads connecting Mercara with Fraserpet and Siddhapur (Rs. 3,048). Other major works in progress were the following, the outlay incurred being noted against each item, (i) the Wynaad road (Rs. 12,105); (ii) an inspection bungalow at Siddhapur (Rs. 1,163); (iii) the re-alignment and metalling of the road from Gonikoppal to Ponnampet (Rs. 2,703); the metalling of sections of the two roads connecting Mercara with (iv) Kodlipet (Rs. 4,713) and (v) Periambadi (Rs. 5,356); and the construction of bridges across (vi) the Muderhalla (Rs. 3,545) and (vii) Gudagalalli (Rs. 4,482) streams on the Mercara-Kodlipet road. The expenditure on minor works (Rs. 2,506) does not call for detailed notice.

151. Excluding the usual outlay on the upkeep of inspection bungalows, cooly lines and bridges, the disbursements on account of *repairs* amounted to Rs. 1,01,548. The existing communications were maintained at an average cost of Rs. 635 for metalled and Rs. 119 for unmetalled roads, the mileage under these heads being respectively 143 and 72. Special consideration was devoted during the year to the double question of the maintenance of avenues and the protection of road margins from encroachment, and it was decided (i) to make some provision for the planting of shade trees in future estimates for repairs to communications, and (ii) to survey the margins of the more important high-ways for the purpose of exact delimitation and with a view to acquiring additional land where necessary. Mention should also be made of the initiation of a project to bridge the Hatti river at Kudige with a view to do away with the dangerous ferries at that place and Hudgur and bring Fraserpet into permanent direct communication with Somwarpet.

152. A sum of Rs. 1,970 was expended on *miscellaneous public improvements*, of which the only noteworthy item was the erection of new pattern rain gauges at various centres fixed to facilitate the preparation of irrigation schemes.

153. During the period under report further correspondence regarding the projected *railway* to connect Mysore with Tellicherry and traversing Coorg passed between the Commissioner, the Coorg Planters' Association, the Malabar Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Malabar District Board, and the Chief Commissioner was requested to move the Mysore Durbar to reconsider its attitude with reference to the scheme, but it cannot be said that any substantial progress was made towards bringing the project within the sphere of practical politics.

154. The final *irrigation grant* was Rs. 16,000, of which Rs. 14,595 were spent, the lapse being due to changes in the subordinate establishment and sickness among the coolies employed on the Chikle Hole channel and tank work in North Coorg. Only three major works were in progress, namely, improvements

* A *nail* is a sub-division of a taluk.

to the Chikle Hole (Rs. 1,425) and Rangasamudra channels (Rs. 3,106) and the Kudlur tank (Rs. 2,544), but expenditure was also incurred upon improvements to four less important tanks in North Coorg and miscellaneous repairs to tanks and channels throughout the province, while special attention was devoted to the investigation of larger irrigation projects, notably (i) the Devanur anicut, which was completely re-investigated during the course of the year, and (ii) a scheme for the construction of a dam across the Harangi river, for which a much more suitable site was selected. These investigations were much delayed by the lack of technical staff, it being found impossible to procure additional subordinates possessing the necessary professional qualifications.

155. The gross expenditure on *establishment, tools and plant* was Rs. 62,911, the percentage of establishment to works being 19·45 per cent. Debits to suspense heads and expenditure finally charged in England account for a further outlay of Rs. 14,342, the major portion of which is accounted for by barrack materials transferred to stock and not yet issued.

156. No important administrative changes took place during the year though towards its close proposals were submitted for the grant of local allowances to upper subordinates in divisional charge. The department continued to be under the control of Mr J. M. M. Parker, who administered it with zeal and efficiency, notwithstanding constant difficulties arising from the varying orders received in regard to the expenditure on military buildings, from the sudden access of work in connection with the outlay of the special grant for hospital construction, and from the impossibility of procuring subordinates properly qualified to deal with irrigation projects.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

157. The total *demand* under all heads of Imperial revenue for the period under report was Rs. 6,98,552 as compared with Rs. 7,05,378 in the previous year. The difference is accounted for by a decrease under Land Revenue (—Rs. 8,490), almost entirely attributable to reductions in assessment consequent on the deterioration of coffee estates. There were no other noteworthy variations.

158. Statement No. 89 details the gross and nett *receipts* under the various heads of Imperial revenue. As compared with the figures of 1903-1904, the gross receipts (Rs. 7,06,916) exhibit a decrease of Rs. 43,847, which is accounted for by the fall in land revenue (—Rs. 44,021) resulting from the circumstance that the arrear outstanding at the commencement of the period under report was much smaller than the corresponding balance on the 1st April 1903. After deducting refunds and charges against income, namely, Rs. 1,88,404, the nett receipts amounted to Rs. 5,18,512 or Rs. 44,259 less than in the previous year.

159. The *expenditure* charged against nett income, which is detailed in Statement No. 90, amounted to Rs. 6,84,837 as compared with Rs. 6,97,728 in 1903-1904. The decrease of Rs. 12,891 is explained by the diminished outlay on military works owing to the disbandment of the 71st Coorg Rifles. The nett outcome of the Imperial transactions of the year was thus a deficit of Rs. 1,66,325. If allowance were made, however, for forest receipts other than cash payments made into the Coorg treasuries—*vide* paragraph 183 *infra*—the deficit would be reduced to Rs. 71,108, and the exclusion of military charges connected with the 71st Coorg Rifles would convert it into a surplus of over Rs. 87,000.

160. Statement No. 91 exhibits the *cash transactions* of the Coorg treasuries during the year. The total receipts (Rs. 27,85,002) increased by Rs. 9,14,501 as the result chiefly of advances of (i) Rs. 8,64,000 in the amount of remittances received, (ii) Rs. 66,814 under deposits, and (iii) Rs. 38,141 in bills drawn on other treasuries, against which must be set a decline of Rs. 63,179 in the nett revenue realized from Imperial and Local sources as shown in Statement No. 89. The variation in remittances received was due chiefly to the circumstance that the opening balance was too low to admit of reduction as in the previous year,

while a much larger sum was at the same time required to meet supply bills drawn on the local treasury. The increase under deposits was purely fictitious, arising from the encashment of supply-bills at taluk sub-treasuries instead of the district treasury with the result that the transactions necessarily appeared on both sides of the personal deposit accounts of the taluks concerned. The amount of bills drawn on other treasuries was swelled by (a) an unusual number of remittance transfer receipts chiefly for military purposes and (b) an expansion in the operations of the Postal Department.

161. The expenditure (Rs. 26,68,657) shows a nett increase of Rs. 4,28,095 as compared with the outgoings of 1903-1904. The only important variations related to supply bills (+ Rs. 2,66,372), remittances to other treasuries (+ Rs. 1,03,506) and deposits paid (+ Rs. 64,310). The variation under supply bills is mainly attributable to increased outlay on the cultivation of coffee estates, while the enhanced remittances to other treasuries consisted entirely of currency notes, of which a larger surplus became available for despatch during the year. The increase under payments of deposits corresponds with the variation in receipts explained in the preceding paragraph. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,41,461 or Rs. 1,16,345 more than at the commencement.

Land
Revenue.

162. Statement No. 6 compares the demand and collection of land revenue during the year and that preceding it. As stated in paragraphs 5 and 6 *supra* where the variations under this head are accounted for, the total demand including the outstanding balance (Rs. 1,04,288) amounted to Rs. 4,36,252, of which Rs. 3,30,829 were collected and Rs. 13,729 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 91,694 at the close of the year.

Salt, customs
and opium.

163. No revenue is derived in Coorg from salt or customs and the receipts from the sale of opium are included under the head "Excise"; no opium is produced in the province.

Excise.

164. Statements Nos. 92 and 93 compare the receipts, charges and surplus during the two years 1903-1904 and 1904-1905. In the period under report there was a decrease of Rs. 3,943 in the nett surplus Rs. (1,72,957) due to diminished receipts under still-head duty (—Rs. 3,719) and rent on toddy trees (—Rs. 983). On the other hand additional revenue was derived from license fees on imported liquor (+Rs. 300) and from gain on ganja (+Rs. 380). The charges (Rs. 6,171) were practically identical with those of the previous year.

165. Statement No. 94 details the number of distilleries, wholesale depôts, and retail shops licensed to sell liquor and drngs. The sole distillery is located at Madapatna near Fraserpet, and wholesale licenses for arrack were as usual tenable at Mercara, Virajendrapet, Gonikoppal and Fraserpet. The wholesale depôt for opium continued to be located at Mercara, and for the convenience of the local bakers a wholesale depôt for toddy was licensed at a short distance from the same town. A new license for the retail sale of foreign liquors at Aminatti was issued, raising the number of such shops to six, the remaining five of which were as usual situated in Mercara (2), Gonikoppal, Virajendrapet and Siddhapur, the three former enjoying wholesale privileges as well as retail. The two beer taverns opened in 1903 continued to carry on business at Mercara and Virajendrapet.

166. In pursuance of the instructions contained in the Government of India's letter No. 2455 S. R., dated 21st April 1904, special scrutiny was devoted to the feasibility of reducing the number of arrack taverns in the province, and a definite programme of reductions was drawn up with due reference to local requirements and vested interests. During the period under report it was found feasible to close nine shops situated at Virajendrapet (2), Mercara, Madenad, Hakattur, Bettageri, Napoklu, Kakkabe, and Somwarpet, and at the close of the year the total number of licenses was only 45. The opportunity was also taken to effect desirable changes in the local distribution of the shops in the two large towns of Mercara and Virajendrapet. Further reductions were simultaneously made in the number of toddy shops, the licenses issued numbering only 292 or 64 less than in the previous year. It is satisfactory to observe that the latter reform, which was carried out on the lines detailed in paragraph 163 of the administration report for 1903-1904, did not result in any large fall in revenue. The demand fell by only 5.4 per cent., and this decrease was more recouped at

the toddy sales for the current year, which took place in February 1905. During the year minor modifications in the excise rules were sanctioned (i) permitting the issue of arrack from depôts in wholesale quantities on the occasion of special festivities, (ii) bringing the cocoanut palm within the category of toddy-producing trees, and (iii) facilitating the sale of toddy for baking purposes.

167. There was no change in the number of ganja shops (5), but only three opium shops were open as against four in the previous year, both drugs being sold at Mercara, Virajendrapet and Gonikoppal, while ganja was also on vend at Somwarpet and Sanivarasante. Three more licenses to sell methylated spirits were issued, bringing the total number up to 11, tenable at Mercara (6), Ammatti (2), Gonikoppal (2) and Siddhapur (1).

168. Statement No. 95 gives particulars of the consumption of beer, issues of arrack and opium and the retail sale of ganja. The duty levied on arrack—(Rs. 4-1-1 per gallon)—remained the same as in the previous year, while the issues (36,797 gallons) exhibited a slight increase. Messrs. Parry & Co. of Madras continued to be the contractors, no other applicants making so favourable a tender; the liquor was as usual manufactured from jaggery, and imported from South Arcot, the premises at Madapatna being utilized as a mere place of storage.

169. The opium contract also remained in the same hands, but in accordance with the terms of his agreement the contractor contributed an additional sum of Rs. 50 on account of duty.

170. The wholesale supply of ganja was again managed departmentally in the absence of applications from contractors. A supply of 20 maunds was obtained from the Madras Presidency during the year, and the quantity in stock at its close was 454 seers, the gross issues to retail vendors being 816 seers or 47 seers more than in the previous year. The cheaper rate of purchase led to a profit of Rs. 380 in addition to the revenue from duty and license fees.

171. Statement No. 96 exhibits the incidence of consumption on the population of the province, and Statement No. 97 classifies the demand, collection, and balance of the excise revenue during the year. By far the largest item of revenue was derived from still-head duty on arrack.

172. Statement No. 98 details the penal proceedings instituted under the Excise Act, 1896. The proportion of convictions in the 75 cases disposed of—(97 per cent.)—was much higher than in the previous year, and there was a slight increase in the realizations from fines (Rs. 1,224), and disbursements on account of rewards (Rs. 590). Prosecutions were most numerous for the illicit distillation of arrack, a practice which is exceedingly common in Coorg proper.

173. Statement No. 99 gives particulars of the inspection work performed by the excise establishment during the year, which may on the whole be regarded as adequate.

174. Statements Nos. 100 to 102 give particulars of the receipts and charges under Stamps, which aggregated Rs. 43,617 and Rs. 1,128, respectively. As compared with the preceding year there was a slight decline in the revenue from court-fee stamps counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the realizations under non-judicial stamps.

175. Statement No. 103 shows the number of licensed vendors (9*) and the amount of discount allowed to them for the sale of stamps.

176. Statement No. 104 furnishes particulars of the duty and penalty levied on insufficiently stamped documents, while Statement No. 105 details the number of prosecutions instituted under the Stamp Act and the results thereof. Convictions were obtained in the two cases instituted and the fines levied aggregated Rs. 7 as against Rs. 48 in the preceding year.

177. From Statement No. 106 it will be seen that there were three applications for probate and letters of administration, in respect of which it was found necessary to test the valuation of estates. The enquiries resulted in the conclusion that in two of these cases the fees proposed were correct, while in the remaining one the estate had been slightly under-valued. The deficient duty in the latter case was pending collection at the close of the year.

* Excluding postmasters authorized to sell receipt stamps and postage labels.

178. Statement No. 107 shows the collection of income-tax levied upon salaries, pensions, etc., paid by Government, the aggregate amount (Rs. 2,306) being Rs. 132 more than in the previous year—an increase mainly attributable to incremental additions to the salaries of certain officers. As in previous years, there were no assessments to income-tax under the head “profits of companies.”

179. Statement No. 108 gives particulars of the trifling realizations from interest on securities—Rs. 45. The following Government securities to the aggregate amount of Rs. 32,800 were exempted:—the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund, Rs. 13,500; the Thomson Prize Fund, Rs. 1,000; the Fraser Endowment Fund, Rs. 500; and the investments of the civil dispensaries, Rs. 6,000, municipal committees, Rs. 1,800, and the District Board, Rs. 10,000.

180. Statement No. 109 details the collections under all the heads of assessment. Under salaries, pensions, etc., paid by Government and local authorities there was an increase of Rs. 126 attributable to the reason given in paragraph 178 *supra*; on the other hand there was a marked fall in the revenue from salaries, etc., paid by companies and private employers (—Rs. 870), a variation explained by the continuance of the adverse conditions affecting coffee. The increase of Rs. 315 under “other sources of income” was mainly due to the enhanced assessment of a few well-to-do merchants and pleaders, but there was also a noticeable advance in the number of assessees, attributable partly to the circumstance that increased attention was paid to the assessment of the Mopla traders who abound in South Coorg, and partly, it is to be feared, to the tendency of subordinate officers to include in the third grade (Rs. 1,000—Rs. 1,250) assessees who were taxed in the two lower classes until the assessable minimum was raised in 1903-1904. Steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this regrettable mistake.

181. Statement No. 110 gives particulars of the original and final demand, the gross collections and the outstanding balance at the close of the year. Under salaries and pensions the final demand fell from Rs. 7,583 to Rs. 7,218, while the assessment on other sources of income was Rs. 2,806 as against Rs. 2,575 in the previous year. The total number of assessees declined from 202 to 190, and there were in all 50 objection petitions, relating exclusively to “other sources of income” and resulting in a total reduction of Rs. 614. Of the final demand under all heads, including arrears, process fees, etc., *viz.*, Rs. 11,198, all but Rs. 1,561 was collected before the close of the year. Of the balance Rs. 818 have since been recovered, leaving Rs. 743 still due, the bulk of which appertains to assessments on salaries paid by companies and private employers.

182. The collection of the tax as usual devolved on the ordinary revenue establishment of the province and no extra expenditure was incurred on the assessment during the year under report. The First Assistant Commissioner and the Subordinate Judge continued to exercise the functions of Collectors of Income-tax.

Forests.

183. The forest receipts including a sum of Rs. 95,217 realized outside Coorg or adjusted by book transfer amounted to Rs. 1,85,634 as compared with Rs. 2,24,053 in the previous year, and the charges to Rs. 80,732 as against Rs. 89,653. There was thus a decline of Rs. 38,419 in the gross revenue, relating chiefly to the proceeds of timber-sales and the revenue from cardamoms and other minor produce. The decrease of Rs. 8,921 under charges is accounted for partly by the restriction of timber fellings and partly by reduced expenditure on forest settlement operations. The nett surplus of the year was Rs. 1,04,902 as against Rs. 1,34,400 in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

The Village
Officers' Cess
Fund.

184. Including an outstanding balance of Rs. 7,738 at the beginning of the year, the demand under the Village Officers' Cess Fund amounted to Rs. 52,894. Of this sum Rs. 45,536 were collected and Rs. 1,026 remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 6,332, which had been reduced to Rs. 1,965 by subsequent collections to the end of June 1905. The decrease in the demand (Rs. 45,156) as compared with that of previous year was Rs. 8,122, of which about one-eighth was the result of reductions of assessment granted on deteriorated coffee estates, while the

remainder arose from the termination of the Imperial contribution of Rs. 17,000 *per annum* for the five years ending 31st October 1904. It has since been found necessary to continue this special grant during the currency of the present settlement. The gross receipts of the fund including the opening cash balance of Rs. 32,503 amounted to Rs. 73,039. The charges, which consisted of refunds and the cost of maintaining the land record establishment, came to Rs. 51,902, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,137 at the close of the year.

185. The total demand of the District Fund, including the uncollected balance (Rs. 7,431) at the commencement of the year, was Rs. 73,213. Including an advance payment of Rs. 513 made in the preceding year, the realizations aggregated Rs. 65,755. Of this sum, however, Rs. 40 consisted of advance collections on account of the demand for 1905-1906. The nett collection against the demand for the period under report was therefore Rs. 65,715. As the remissions amounted to Rs. 920 the outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 6,578, a sum which had been reduced to Rs. 2,509 by subsequent collections to end of June 1905. The gross receipts of the fund including the opening cash balance of Rs. 30,792 amounted to Rs. 96,034 and the expenditure to Rs. 65,643, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 30,391, of which Rs. 10,000 were held in Government securities.

186. The gross demand of the five municipalities in Coorg, including an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,283 at the commencement of the year, amounted to Rs. 31,552. The collections and remissions aggregated Rs. 29,608, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,944. Together with an opening cash balance of Rs. 11,324, the receipts amounted to Rs. 40,539 and the expenditure to Rs. 27,962. The closing balance was thus Rs. 12,577.

187. The opening cash balance of the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund was Rs. 11,402, which together with the receipts (Rs. 6,599) derived from the coffee plantation and interest on Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 13,500 aggregated Rs. 18,001. The expenditure including an investment of Rs. 6,000 in Government promissory notes amounted to Rs. 12,873, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 5,128 at the end of the year. While the financial position of the fund thus remained practically stationary, its prospects were materially improved by additional outlay on the estate calculated to make that property more remunerative in future years.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

188. Endeavours to record marriage statistics having been confined to municipal areas, it is only the five townships of Mercara, Virajendrapet, Fraserpet, Somwarpet and Kodlipet, which are dealt with in Statement No. 111 giving particulars of the births, deaths and marriages during the year. The excess of deaths (592) over births (192) was chiefly due to the mortality among immigrant coolies belonging to rural areas but admitted into the municipal hospitals at Mercara and Virajendrapet.

189. Statement No. 112 shows the births registered in each of the five taluks. The total number recorded (3,970) was 817 less than in the previous year, the decrease being especially marked in the Kiggatnad and Nanjarajpatna taluks. The birth-rate for the entire province, namely 21.98 *per mille*, continued to be low, a circumstance which, as remarked in the administration reports of the two preceding years, is "attributable not so much to defective registration as to the inclusion in the census figures of large numbers of temporary residents, who come to work on coffee estates or elsewhere during a few months of the year unaccompanied by their families." The correctness of this explanation is confirmed by the circumstance that the birth-rate was particularly low in Mercara and Yedenalknad, *i.e.*, the two taluks in which coffee cultivation is especially prevalent; in the remaining three taluks the birth-rate was 25.48.

190. Statement No. 113 compares the birth and death registration, giving particulars according to sex and detailing the principal causes of death. Male births continued to be slightly more numerous than female, but the distribution between the sexes was practically equal. Of the total number of deaths

recorded (4,808), it is reported that 463 occurred among individuals not permanently resident in the province. The mortality was much lower than that recorded in the previous year (5,676), when fever proved exceptionally destructive of life. Owing to the distribution of the sexes deaths were much more numerous among males than among females, but there was no noticeable difference in the rates *per mille*, viz., 26·61 and 26·63.

191. Statement No. 114 details the mortality during the several months of the year. As usual the monsoon proved the most unhealthy period, the culminating point being reached in July, when the rainfall was heaviest and no less than 486 deaths occurred. The healthiest season of the year was the last quarter.

192. Statement No. 115 classifies the deaths registered according to age. Excluding infants, the mortality was as usual most severe in the age groups from 20 to 30 and 30 to 40, which comprise the bulk of the immigrant cooly population; the number of women who died at these periods of life was however much less than in the preceding year. As might have been expected, infant deaths were most numerous in the Padinalknad taluk, where the birth-rate (35·57 *per mille*) was much above the average for the province.

193. Statement No. 116 gives particulars of the death-rate according to the principal classes of the population. The mortality among Muhammadans was exceptionally low, but on the other hand deaths were particularly numerous in the category of "other classes", which is composed almost entirely of Christians and Animists. The death-rate among Coorgs was slightly below the general average.

194. Statement No. 117 distributes the reported deaths according to the various causes recorded, distinguishing between rural circles and municipal areas. As is invariably the case in Coorg, the greatest mortality was due to fevers (4,054). Dysentery and diarrhoea, which are debited with 90 deaths, come next in order of fatality, but owing probably to the reduced rainfall both these complaints and malaria were far less destructive of life than in the previous year. Plague and small-pox accounted for 25 and 16 deaths respectively and injuries for 52, while the mortality registered as due to all other causes was 549. Under the item last mentioned deaths were especially numerous in municipal areas, a circumstance which is chiefly attributable to the mortality among immigrant coolies brought in for treatment in the two municipal hospitals—especially that at Virajendrapet—when at the point of death from debility, privatio and malarial cachexia.

195. There were no cases of cholera during the year, and small-pox, which was practically confined to the Yedenalknad taluk, was, as already stated responsible for only 16 deaths, particulars as to which are furnished in Statement No. 119.

196. The death-rate from fevers—Statement No. 120—exhibits a marked decline as compared with the figures of the previous year, the ratio *per mille* falling from 26·41 to 22·45. The mortality was severest during July, when 422 deaths took place.

197. Statement No. 121 gives particulars of the deaths recorded as due to dysentery and diarrhoea (90). The mortality ascribed to this cause was considerably lower than in 1903, especially during the monsoon months.

198. Statement No. 122 deals with the mortality from plague which accounted for 25 deaths as against 45 in the preceding year. Except for three isolated cases on coffee estates near Suntikoppa (1) and Pollebetta (2), of which two terminated fatally, this disease was confined to the petty municipality of Fraserpet and the village of Sirangala in the Nanjarajpatna taluk, both localities being on the frontier of the Mysore district, which was the source of original infection. The epidemic first appeared in Sirangala, which became infected in December 1903, but owing to the prompt evacuation of the village the outbreak was speedily brought under control and the last case under treatment was discharged on 9th May; from December 1903 the total number of seizures was 14, of which only five proved fatal, one individual dying prior to the period under report. In Fraserpet a suspicious death occurred in the beginning of April, followed by an undoubted case of plague terminating fatally on the 18th *idem*, but no other seizures were

detected until the end of July, though from the statistics of general mortality there is little doubt that the town had become re-infected in the month of June. The Commissioner and Civil Surgeon at once visited the town and concerted measures for the repression of the outbreak, the policy adopted being identical with that followed at Virajendrapet during the preceding year, though owing to favourable climatic conditions the evacuation of houses was more freely resorted to. The disease was fortunately confined to the town, and though cases continued under treatment until 11th November, the outbreak was practically over by the end of October. The total number of seizures recorded was 35, of which 19 terminated fatally.

199. The usual comparison of the mortality in municipal and rural areas from small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhoea will be found in Statement No. 123, while Statement No. 124 furnishes information relating to the mortuary and meteorological statistics for the past six years side by side with the prevailing prices of the chief food-grains. From the latter return will be seen that the mortality recorded in the period under report was lower than in any of the five preceding years.

200. There are no recruiting stations in Coorg and no record is kept of emigration or immigration. There are few or no emigrants from the province, but many thousands of coolies come in from Malabar, South Canara and Mysore to work on the coffee estates and rice fields at the commencement of the monsoon, returning to their homes as the demand for labour slackens. It has not been found practicable to compile accurate statistics as to the extent of this recurring immigration.

201. The statements relating to the subject of medical relief are in the revised forms prescribed by the Government of India in July 1904, which classify both municipal and District Board institutions under the common heading "Local Fund." The number and class of the civil hospitals and dispensaries in the province are set out in Statement No. 125, which excludes the Mercara Jail hospital. * Of 11 institutions, three were of a private character, namely the two dispensaries maintained in the "Bamboo" district by the South Coorg Medical Relief Fund and that opened by Messrs. Matheson & Co. in the same neighbourhood for the treatment of coolies employed on their coffee estates. Statistics in regard to the last mentioned institution could not be procured for the period under report, and the same difficulty was experienced with reference to the small military hospital attached to the 71st Coorg Rifles and closed on the disbandment of that regiment.

202. Statements Nos. 126 and 130 detail the accommodation, the number of patients treated during the year 1904 and the rate of mortality among in-patients. The total number of patients dealt with in the municipal and local fund dispensaries was 42,641 as against 45,911, while 1,769 persons received treatment in the two private institutions maintained by the South Coorg Medical Relief Fund as against 1,622 in 1903. The in-patients, who were all admitted into the hospitals at Mercara and Virajendrapet, numbered 792 or 140 less than in the preceding year, a variation attributable to the temporary transfer of the Mercara hospital to hired premises of reduced accommodation pending the construction of new buildings. The mortality recorded among in-patients—20·6 per *mille*—was slightly lower than in the previous year; the chief causes of death were as usual malarial fevers, diseases of the lungs, debility, dysentery and diarrhoea and other general diseases. Particulars regarding the prevalence of these and other complaints among both in- and out-patients will be found in Statement No. 127, while Statement No. 131 classifies the patients under treatment according to sex and race and Statement No. 129 gives separate details regarding the working of the special police ward in the Mercara hospital. There was a general decline in the number of out-patients, particularly marked at the Suntikoppa dispensary, which may be attributed to the improvement in the public health as compared with the record of the previous year when fevers were unusually common.

203. Statement No. 132 details the operations performed, numbering 589, which were in almost every instance successful.

* The admissions to the jail hospital are dealt with separately in paragraph 60 *supra*.

204. The sale of quinine to the public through the agency of post offices continued during the period under report, the number of five-grain powders reported to have been disposed of during the official year 1904-1905 being 28,300 as against 48,756 in the preceding year; the reason of the marked fall has not been ascertained and the accuracy of the figures is open to question.

205. Including the pay and allowances of the Civil Surgeon and the reserve hospital assistant, the total expenditure on medical relief during the year 1904—Statement No. 133—was Rs. 25,470; or Rs. 1,162 less than in the previous year. The sanctioned strength of hospital assistants (9) remained at the same figure as in 1903, but an additional temporary hand was specially entertained for a period of nearly eight months on plague preventive work at the request and cost of the principal planters resident in the neighbourhood of Suntikoppa. There were no alterations in the investments to the credit of the municipal hospitals, of which particulars are given in Statement No. 134.

Sanitation. 206. No formal meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year, but the Civil Surgeon and Executive Engineer, who, with the Commissioner constitute that body, were duly consulted in regard to all sanitary questions calling for expert advice, and Colonel Bain was in particular intimately associated with all measures taken for the prevention or repression of plague. The aggregate outlay on sanitation, excluding the ordinary conservancy establishments, was Rs. 3,157, of which Rs. 1,552 related to plague and comprised *inter alia* the cost of special observation staffs at Virajendrapet and Fraserpet. The excavation of the Jubilee memorial well at Virajendrapet and the erection of an incinerator at Mercara were the only important sanitary works put in hand during the year.

207. Statement No. 135 compares the mortality registered in Mercara prior and subsequent to the construction of the water-works built in 1897, but no safe inference can be drawn from the comparison as the deaths include numerous cases of immigrant coolies brought to the hospital in a dying condition. The water-supply continued to be of excellent quality and the quantity available was ample except in the height of the hot weather.

Vaccination. 208. Particulars of the vaccine operations performed during the year 1904-1905, excluding cases dealt with by the medical staff of the Mercara jail and the dispensaries in the province, are given in Statement No. 136. The total number of vaccinations numbered 9,968 as compared with 9,245 in the previous year. Of these, 8,678 were primary cases and 1,290 re-vaccinations; eliminating operations the results of which were not ascertained, the percentage of successful cases was 96.17 and 88.31, respectively, as against 95.47 and 85.05 in the preceding year. Calf lymph was the only medium employed.

209. There was no change in the establishment, which consisted of eight vaccinators, of whom two continued to be employed in the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapet at the expense of the municipal committees, while the others worked in rural areas, the charge being debited to Imperial funds. The total cost of the entire establishment including supervision charges amounted to Rs. 2,769 or Rs. 102 more than in the previous year; the details of the outlay are given in Statement No. 137.

210. Statement No. 138 furnishes particulars of the vaccinations performed by the staff of the jail hospital and the dispensaries of the province. The total number was 410 as against 408 in the preceding year. Of these, 223 were primary cases and 187 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success being respectively, 88.56 and 71.95.

211. Statement No. 139 exhibits in one view the vaccine operations performed during the last decade, excluding re-vaccinations, while details of the verifications carried out by inspecting officers are given in Statement No. 140. The Civil Surgeon inspected 256 cases, while the Assistant Surgeon and the inspector of vaccination verified 3,672; the corresponding figures for the previous year, were respectively, 181 and 2,618.

212. Detailed statistics of infantile vaccination in the five municipal areas, where vaccination is compulsory for children above six months in age, are given in Statement No. 141. From October 1903 to September 1904 there were 174 births, but all of these cannot have been available for vaccination in the period.

under report since 48 infants died during the year. As the total number of children under one year of age who were vaccinated during that period was 171, it is however clear that the provisions of the law were as a rule adequately enforced.

213. Statement No. 142 compares the statistics of vaccination and mortality from small-pox during the past fifteen years. As regards the amount of work performed the record of the year under report was somewhat above the average, while the mortality registered was unusually low.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

214. The standing information which should be incorporated in this chapter is printed at page 38 of the administration report for the year 1901-1902 under the heading "General System of Public Instruction." General system of public instruction.

215. During the period under report the educational system of the province underwent important changes in consequence of the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India for the introduction of the reforms decided upon in connection with the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference. The principal alterations directed were the following:— Education—Preliminary remarks.

(i) the substitution of a school certificate at the end of the lower secondary course for the existing lower secondary examination and the replacement of the primary test as formerly conducted by an examination held *in situ* by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools or the Supervisor of Primary Schools;

(ii) the substitution of twenty upper secondary scholarships of Rs. 3 *per mensem* each, and ten lower secondary stipends of Rs. 2 each, tenable at the Mercara High School, in lieu of the forty stipends of Rs. 2 each, indiscriminately disbursed to occupants of the boarding-house attached to that institution. The new scholarships have been divided among the several taluks so as to provide assistance for poor and deserving boys throughout the province;

(iii) the issue of a revised school fee notification applicable to public institutions of all classes, slightly enhancing the fees leviable in upper secondary departments, limiting grants-in-aid so as to prevent the undue lowering of school fees in aided institutions, and delegating to the Director of Public Instruction the power of exempting individuals from the payment of fees which previously vested in the Chief Commissioner;

(iv) the application to the secondary institutions at Mercara and Virajendrapet of those portions of the Madras educational rules which relate to the recognition of schools and the training of teachers;

(v) the establishment of model primary schools at the cost of Government at the head-quarters of the Padinalknad, Kiggatnad and Nanjarajapatna taluks;

(vi) improved arrangements for the inspection of schools involving the increase of the Deputy Inspector's pay from Rs. 50-5-75 to Rs. 100 *per mensem*, his transfer to the graded list of Sub-Assistant Inspectors in Madras and the appointment of an assistant styled "Supervisor of Primary Schools" on Rs. 50 *per mensem*;

(vii) the extension from one to two years of the course of instruction in the Government Training School, Mercara, and an increase from 13 to 26 in the number of annual stipends;

(viii) the transfer to Government control of the local fund girls' school at Virajendrapet and the opening of three new Government girls' schools at Kunda, Ammatti and Nalkeri;

(ix) the grant of six scholarships for girls of Rs. 4 *per mensem* each, tenable for three years, for the encouragement of higher education and in order to improve the supply of trained school-mistresses; and

(x) the appointment of instructors in gymnastics, drawing and agriculture at the Mercara High School, the Virajendrapet Middle School and the Government Training School, Mercara, respectively.

216. In addition to the foregoing changes, which were for the most part introduced during the course of the year under report, proposals were under consideration for the establishment of Government model primary schools at Virajendrapet and Mercara. The scheme proposed in regard to the former town involves the amalgamation of the Canarese primary school with the primary department of the existing lower secondary institution. Similarly at Mercara the Fort municipal school will be amalgamated with the primary classes of the high school and the combined institution will be worked in connection with the Government Training School, as soon as structural alterations and additions to the buildings concerned can be carried into effect. In January 1905 orders were passed transferring the supervision of all the schools in Coorg to the Madras Inspector of European and Training Schools, an arrangement which obviates the waste of time and energy involved by the previous system of distributing the work between three superior inspecting officers. The working of the department was further simplified by the promulgation of rules for the inspection and control of Government schools in Coorg, which, together with the rules issued in the preceding year for the management of local fund and municipal schools, define the exact functions of the Government officers and local bodies concerned with all classes of educational institutions. The settlement of the numerous educational problems under consideration was materially facilitated by a visit paid to the province by the Honourable Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, who took the opportunity to make himself personally acquainted with local conditions and to discuss all matters of importance with the Commissioner.

General
summary.

217. *The general statistics of attendance* at the schools in the province will be found summarized in Statement No. 143 and detailed in Statement No. 145. On the 31st March 1905 there were in all 86 public schools with 3,968 pupils in attendance. As compared with the statistics of the previous year, there was a nett decrease of two in the number of institutions, consequent on the closure of primary schools referred to in paragraph 232 *infra*, while the number of pupils at the close of the year was 52 fewer.

218. The number and strength of private schools are reported to have fallen from 33 and 579 to 25 and 517 respectively, but these institutions are under no supervision, and the statistics relating thereto cannot be regarded as trustworthy. Assuming their strength to have been accurately reported, the proportion of pupils at all classes of institutions to the total population of the school-going age works out to 10.03 per cent. or much the same as in the previous year, the ratio being slightly higher in the case of girls (4.7) and somewhat lower in that of boys (15.0). Owing to the floating element of immigrant coolies in the population of Coorg, it is not possible to adopt the usual method of taking the school-going ages at 15 per cent. of the total population, and a closer approximation to the facts has been secured by adopting the actual census figures of the age-groups from 5 to 15.

219. Classified according to *standard of instruction*, the educational institutions in Coorg consisted of one normal school and one upper secondary school situated at Mercara, one lower secondary school at Virajendrapet, and 83 primary schools located throughout the province and all vernacular with the exception of nine at which English was taught as an optional subject. These figures exclude the 25 private institutions referred to in the preceding paragraph, all of which were of the primary grade.

220. Distributed according to the *stage of instruction* the great bulk of the pupils in public schools come under the primary stage, 2,932 being in lower primary classes and 672 in the upper grade, while 248 pupils were in the lower secondary stage and 104 were studying in upper secondary classes, figures which do not vary materially from those recorded in the preceding year. Detailed information will be found in Statement No. 147, while Statement No. 148 exhibits the results of prescribed examinations and to some extent indicates the degree of success achieved in the several stages of instruction.

221. As regards *management*, the 86 recognized schools were distributed as follows:—81 under *public* management, namely, nine Government institutions, 67 under the control of the District Board and five maintained by municipal committees; and five under *private* management, namely, four missionary institutions situated respectively at Mercara, Anandapur, Virajendrapet and Kedamullur, and a newly opened Hindustani school at Ammatti, all of which received fixed grants-in-aid from public funds and conformed to departmental requirements.

222. Classified according to *race or creed*, non-Brahman Hindus (3,880) as usual formed the principal element among the school-going population, though their predominance was less marked than in the previous year; the number of Coorgs included in this category was no less than 2,544. Native Christian scholars numbered 195, Brahmans 194 and Muhammadans 193, figures which represent a considerable increase in each case, particularly marked in that of Muhammadans. Further particulars are given in Statement No. 151.

223. An examination of the *social position* of the parents of children attending public institutions shows that as usual the great majority (79·4 per cent.) were dependent on agriculture. The proportion recorded as belonging to the poorer classes (75·10 per cent.) was slightly higher than in the preceding year, while there was a decline in the percentages shown as children of rich parents (·91) and the middle classes (23·99).

224. The only *languages* taught were Canarese, English, Hindustani and Tamil. In public institutions Canarese formed the almost universal language, all but 151 pupils receiving instruction therein; the number of boys learning English as well as Canarese was 645, or 17 less than in the previous year.

225. Statements Nos. 144 and 146 summarize and detail the expenditure on education, while Statement No. 149 shows the distribution of local fund and municipal outlay thereon. The total expenditure was Rs. 41,191, or Rs. 4,449 more than in the preceding year, the distribution according to the source of income being as follows:—Imperial funds 41·13 per cent., local funds 25·98 per cent., municipal funds 2·19 per cent., fees 25·85 per cent., and other sources 4·85 per cent. The additional outlay was the result of the reforms noticed in paragraph 215 *supra*, which notwithstanding an increase of about Rs. 1,000 in the fee income involved an extra expenditure from Imperial funds of over Rs. 4,500 and a saving of some Rs. 1,500 to the District Board, the nett result of these variations being a transfer of about 7 per cent. of the total debit from Local to Imperial funds. Financial summary.

226. The private funds which contributed to the outlay on education consisted of subscriptions in aid of the missionary schools and the newly started Hindustani school at Ammatti and the income of the Mercara High School Endowment Plantation Fund, which is derived from a coffee estate purchased from public contributions many years ago. During the period under report a total sum of Rs. 607 was disbursed from this fund. The outlay related chiefly to petty expenditure on the upkeep of the boarding house attached to the school, but included two secondary scholarships in the same institution and an Arts scholarship tenable in a Madras College. The other expenditure on scholarships was composed of medical stipends provided by the District Board and a contribution from Imperial funds for the upkeep of twelve Arts scholarships. The average cost of educating each pupil increased slightly in primary schools (Rs. 5-15-11) and declined somewhat in secondary institutions (Rs. 28-7-11), while there was a further marked advance in the cost of education at the Government training school (Rs. 177-4-4).

227. During the period under report visits of inspection were paid to the province by Miss Arnold, Mr. P. E. Messinier and Mr. J. H. Stone, but the bulk of the supervision as usual devolved upon the Sub-Assistant Inspector, who thoroughly examined all the public schools, being on tour for nearly six months, paying 181 visits of inspection and travelling a total distance of over 1,650 miles. The Supervisor, newly appointed in November 1904, was on tour for nearly 2½ months and examined 73 schools. The local revenue officers, particularly the subedars of the five taluks, also inspected 89 schools. Controlling agencies.

228. There are no colleges in Coorg, and the only provision for collegiate education consists of the scholarships to which reference has been made in paragraph 226 *supra*. These are held in institutions situated at Madras or Bangalore. Collegiate education.

Secondary
education.

229. The number of pupils on the rolls of the two secondary schools, which provide instruction from the lower primary stage, remained nearly the same (508) as in the preceding year, but there was an improvement of 115 in the average daily attendance, attributable to the freedom of Virajendrapet from plague, and the fee income increased by over Rs. 1,000, while the total cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 12,970 to Rs. 14,221, owing chiefly to outlay on the purchase of furniture.

230. Of the total number of pupils on the rolls 104 were studying in upper secondary classes while 248 were in the middle stage, a distribution practically identical with that of the previous year. Of 18 candidates sent up for the matriculation examination, only six passed, a result attributable to premature promotions to the sixth form in the past. On the other hand, the results at the lower secondary test were more favourable than in 1903-1904, 43 candidates out of 84 proving successful. The proportion of successes at the primary examination (40 out of 54) was also satisfactory.

231. The Mercara High School was throughout the year under the charge of Mr. C. A. Wilkinson, who administered his somewhat difficult charge with commendable zeal and industry, while M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao continued to be head-master of the Virajendrapet Middle School. Three members of the teaching staff of these two institutions were undergoing technical training at the close of the year, and the premises and equipment received various improvements during its course, additions being made to the libraries, while new furniture and maps were supplied, and the construction of gymnastic sheds was put in hand. Structural improvements were also carried out in the boarding house attached to the Mercara High School, the accommodation available in which was as usual fully utilized at a total cost of Rs. 1,309 as detailed in Statement No. 150.

Primary
education.

232. The total number of public primary schools (83) decreased by two during the course of the year as the nett result of the following changes :—(i) the closure of the municipal Tamil school at Mercara and the local fund Canarese school at Fraserpet owing to defective attendance and in the latter case also to the existence of a neighbouring mission school under better management; (ii) the absorption into the parent institution of branch schools at Napoklu and Hudikeri and (iii) the opening of a local fund school at Haraga and an aided Hindustani school at Ammatti. The number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 3,448, or 59 less than on the 31st March 1904. Excluding candidates sent up from the primary department in the two secondary schools, 306 pupils appeared for the primary examination, of whom 240 passed, the great majority of those successful coming from local fund institutions. Education proved most expensive in municipal schools (Rs. 10-14-1 per pupil), aided (Rs. 8-11-8), Government (Rs. 5-10-4) and local fund (Rs. 5-6-6) institutions following in the order named. Detailed particulars regarding the distribution of the local fund and municipal expenditure on public instruction, which relates solely to primary education, will be found in Statement No. 149. Including the estimated outlay on the primary department of secondary schools (Rs. 2,012), and the upkeep of Government and aided institutions the total expenditure upon primary education was Rs. 23,942. During the period under report private enterprise contributed two new school houses at Kirgundur and Haraga as well as enlargements to existing premises at Kunda and Devanageri.

Training
schools.

233. The only training institution in Coorg is that located at Mercara, which provides the provincial supply of primary school masters. As stated in paragraph 215 *supra* it was resolved to extend the period of training to two years, but the contemplated increase in the number of students under training cannot be carried out until effect has been given to the proposals for the improvement and extension of the premises occupied by the institution and for the creation of a model primary school capable of providing proper practising classes for the normal students. During the period under report 12 individuals passed out of the school, all of whom were employed as teachers on the 31st March 1905. At the written test for the teachers' certificate, nine candidates were successful while six succeeded at the practical portion of the examination, figures which compare favourably with those of the previous year except as regards the practical test of the primary grade. It was not found practicable to secure the services of a

suitable incumbent for the newly sanctioned post of agricultural instructor, but in other respects the teaching staff is reported to have been adequate and fairly qualified. A small museum was opened during the year, and the library received important additions, while steps were taken to improve the furniture and apparatus.

234. No facilities were provided for technical education with the exception of the medical scholarships mentioned in paragraph 226 *supra*. Technical education.

235. Girls continued to enjoy exemption from the payment of school fees except for the study of English and attended the majority of the primary schools throughout the province, but though preliminary arrangements were made for the establishment of special girls' schools at Nalkeri and Ammatti, only two institutions were reserved exclusively for girls during the period under report, namely, the Government schools at Virajendrapet and Kunda, of which the former was taken over from the local board and the latter newly opened during the year. At these two institutions the total attendance was 145, but 810 other girls were studying in mixed schools, of which three were classified as girls' schools owing to the temporary preponderance of that sex. Including private institutions, the total number of girls receiving instruction was 1,020, or 53 more than in the previous year. Of the 31 girls who appeared for the primary examination only two failed. Female education.

236. There are no separate schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg, but six children of those classes were receiving instruction during the period under report. European education.

237. The opening of an aided institution by some public spirited Muhammadans residing at Ammatti increased to three the number of schools reserved exclusively for Muhammadans, the other two being maintained by the municipal committees of Mercara and Virajendrapet. The number of pupils on the rolls of these institutions on the 31st March 1905 was 151, while 37 other Muhammadan boys were attending unsectarian schools. Only 15 candidates appeared for the primary examination, of whom five were successful, but it is noteworthy that one of these was a girl. Muhammadan education.

238. The only other class for whose education separate schools have been established is the Paraiya community. Of seven institutions reserved for this purpose, five were in charge of Paraiya teachers, and the head-master of a sixth, who comes from the same community, was receiving instruction in the Government training school. The total number of Paraiyas attending these schools was 128 or 40 less than in the previous year; the variation has not been accounted for. Special classes.

239. Particulars of the number and strength of private schools have been given in paragraph 218 *supra*. They are ill-housed and poorly equipped, while great laxity prevails in regard to the payment of fees. The instruction imparted is very elementary and the statistics available cannot be accepted as accurate. Private institutions.

240. No special orders were passed during the year in regard to the maintenance of *discipline and moral training*. An educational conference was held at Mercara under the presidency of Mr. Messinier, the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, during November 1904, but the discussions which took place gave no rise to definite result during the period under report. Arrangements for the supply and distribution of *text books* continued to be made by the central dépôt at Mercara together with its subsidiary branches. Miscellaneous.

241. There are no printing presses in the province with the exception of the Mercara Jail press, the control of which was transferred to the Commissioner with effect from the 16th August 1904, when the equipment was moved from the jail precincts to a building in the Fort formerly in use as a volunteer institute, and a number of additional hands were engaged to take the place of the jail labour formerly employed. The total charges incurred between that date and the 31st March 1905 were Rs. 3,932, including a capital outlay of Rs. 2,230 on the purchase of an additional stock of type. The recorded value of the work actually The Press.

completed during the same period was Rs. 2,529, but the cash receipts were only Rs. 378 as the bulk of the operations related to printing done for Government departments. The most important publication on hand was the volume of local rules and orders having the force of law.

Literary
societies.

242. There are no literary societies properly so called in Coorg, but in Statement No. 153 will be found particulars of three institutions which incidentally foster the study of literature through the medium of libraries and reading rooms.

VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

Archæology.

243. No archæological work of any moment was carried out during the period under report, but a further expenditure of Rs. 262 was incurred against the estimate for repairs sanctioned in the previous year, the outlay relating to a number of miscellaneous minor temples and *kollekals** in the Mercara and Nanjarajpatna taluks, and consisting chiefly of charges incurred on the clearance of rank vegetation and the construction of protective fences and ditches.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical
jurisdiction.

244. The standing information which should be incorporated in this chapter is printed at page 48 of the administration report for the year 1901-1902, under the heading "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction."

Ecclesiastical.

245. A Government chaplain was permanently posted to Mercara in the month of January 1904 and remained on duty in the province throughout the remainder of the year except when absent on visits to the Mysore stations in his charge. Particulars of the population returned as belonging to the several religious denominations are given in Statement No. 154, which also details the number of ministers or priests and places of worship and their annual income from Government. Duly appointed lay trustees continued to hold charge of the churches at Mercara and Pollebetta, of which the former is a Government building consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England, while the latter is a private structure built by public subscription and shared by members of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and the Wesleyan community. The French Roman Catholic Mission continued to maintain churches at Mercara, Virajendrapet, Amnatti, Siddhapur, Fraserpet, and Suntikoppa, and special schools at Virajendrapet and Kedamullur, while the Basel Evangelical Mission kept up places of worship and schools at Mercara and Amnatti and opened a new school at Fraserpet. In none of the Christian denominations was there any important variation in number during the year under report.

246. The great bulk of the income enjoyed by the indigenous religious institutions of the province during the period under report consisted of a contribution of Rs. 26,607 † by Government made up of cash payments, deductions from the land revenue demand and endowments in land. Of this sum Rs. 11,951 ‡ form the endowment of minor temples situated throughout the province and under the management of the village communities concerned, while the remaining Rs. 14,656 relate to expenditure under the management of the committee constituted under the Coorg Temple Funds Management Regulation, 1892. This body consists of 15 elective members including the President, and is entrusted with the management of the large and important Hindu temples at Mercara, Bhagamandala and Kurchi and the supervision of the mausoleum of the Coorg Rajas at Mercara. Ten general meetings were held by the committee during the year, the average attendance being 7·8 members. There were three vacancies in the *personnel* of the committee, all of which had been duly filled up by the close of the period under report. With the opening balance of Rs. 2,597, the annual income aggregated Rs. 19,200, and as the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,724 the closing balance was Rs. 476. The main source of income was the Government grant of Rs. 14,656, of which Rs. 7,891 were devoted to the upkeep of the religious institutions under the management of the committee, while the remaining Rs. 7,265 were expended on the chattrams attached thereto. The receipts from offerings amounted to Rs. 760 exclusive of voluntary contributions of grain to the value of Rs. 656. Of the outstanding debts due to the

* Sculptured stone figures formerly erected in memory of the dead.

† Including the charitable grant towards the upkeep of *chattrams* (Statement No. 155).

‡ The figure given in the report for 1903-1904, viz, Rs. 5,847, was a mistake for Rs. 12,055.

committee only Rs. 149 were realized; but sums aggregating Rs. 9,858, which consisted of bad debts in the shape of loans granted years ago without proper security to temple servants and other persons, were written off as irrecoverable; the balance to be recovered on the 31st March 1905 was Rs. 4,989. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on the upkeep of the customary religious services and ceremonies and the purchase of food-grains for pilgrims, Rs. 8,669 being spent on the last item as compared with Rs. 7,757 in the previous year; Rs. 3,000 were invested in the purchase of rice land and Rs. 266 were expended on repairs to buildings.

247. Particulars of the various charitable institutions in Coorg—chiefly dispensaries maintained by the local and municipal authorities—are given in Statement No. 155, which furnishes information regarding the number of persons in receipt of charitable aid, the shape in which relief is given and the income from which the expenditure is defrayed. Charitable institutions.

248. The supply of articles of stationery to Government offices in Coorg was as usual arranged for in communication with the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras. Stationery.

249. Considerable attention was devoted during the year to the systematic arrangement of records in the public offices throughout the province, a matter in regard to which a special report had been submitted in February 1904. Orders having been received on the definite recommendations formulated therein, steps were taken to initiate action in the required direction, but it will be a work of time before the necessary reforms can be completely carried out owing to the confused condition of the older records, which date from 1834 and even earlier. Condition of records.

250. In order to reduce the number of petty references to higher authority the administrative functions of the Commissioner were extended during the year by the grant of power, in specified cases, to sanction the refund, suspension and remission of revenue, the re-appropriation of budget allotments, and the free grant of building materials from Government land. Delegation of powers.

251. The long-pending question of the partition of joint interests in land was the subject of further discussion with the result that a revised set of rules under section 143 (e) of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation was submitted by the Commissioner in July 1904, and the Government of India was addressed in September with a view to the amendment of section 145 of the Regulation for the purpose of permitting the civil courts in special cases to take cognizance of suits for partition. This proposal elicited criticisms which were under consideration at the close of the year. Partition of land.

252. The opportunity of the annual *jamabandi* was taken widely to advertise the advantage of co-operative credit societies among the agricultural population, and the seed thus sown has since resulted in a harvest of promise. During the period under report, however, matters had not advanced beyond the stage of drafting rules under section 27 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, proposing the appointment of Mr. Gustav Haller as Registrar under section 5, and soliciting sanction for the establishment of a rural society with limited liability in Padinalknad. All these proposals have since been sanctioned and thanks largely to Mr. Haller's energy the movement has made rapid progress. Co-operative credit societies.

253. A close season against net-fishing was again proclaimed during the period from February to May inclusive, and the rules under the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, continued to exercise a beneficial check on the destructive inroads of gangs of professional fishermen from Mysore, while the malpractices of local residents were in a few instances brought to notice and judicially dealt with. The topic of game preservation came under consideration in connection with the proposal to enact a game law for the whole of British India, which was specially referred for the criticisms of the Coorg Planters' Association and all officials and private individuals interested in sport. The discussion led to the initiation of measures for the registration of fire-arms in the possession of members of the numerous classes which are locally exempt from the provisions of the Indian Arms Act. It was agreed on all hands that no game law could be effectively worked in the absence of such registration. Fish and game preservation.

Miscel-
laneous,Victoria
Memorial
Hall.

254. In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India the following objects of local interest were transmitted to Calcutta for exhibition in the Victoria Memorial Hall; (i) a silver medal awarded in 1837 to one of the loyal Coorgs who took part in suppressing the insurrection in the South Canara district, (ii) a Coorg war sword, (iii) a rubbing of a curious Canarese inscription commemorating a hunting expedition of a Coorg Raja, in which no less than 414 elephants are said to have been slain by the Raja's own hand or captured by his huntsmen; (iv) several samples of purple norite, a valuable building stone which abounds in the neighbourhood of Watekolli but is not known to occur in any other part of India.

Earthquake.

255. The province was visited by a seismic disturbance in the early morning of the 11th December 1904. The general direction of the shocks was from north to south and the region affected may be described as a longitudinal section through the heart of Coorg and some 15 to 20 miles in width with the centre of intensity in a tract including the townships of Mercara, Virajendrapet and Siddhapur. No important buildings were actually brought to the ground, but structural damages of a minor description were caused over a large area.



PART III.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Total area of the province of Coorg for the year 1904-1905.

Presidency or Province.	Coorg.	
Total area.	Acres.	
1. Area according to professional survey ...	1,012,260	Note.—This statement corresponds with Form A—1 of the Tables of Agricultural statistics.
2. Deduct { (a) Feudatory States ... (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...
3. Nett area by professional survey ...	1,012,260	
4. Corresponding area by village papers ...	1,012,260	

(2). Character of Surface.

1. Forests ...	410,715	Note 1.—This statement is Form A—2 of the Agricultural Tables. A detailed description of the character of the surface will be found in paragraphs 1 to 11 of the administration report for the year 1901-02, vide pp. 1-3.
2. Not available for cultivation ...	301,467	
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...	23,435	
4. Current fallows ...	136,916	
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	139,727	Note 2.—The area shown as not available for cultivation consists of (a) unculturable Government waste and (b) unculturable lands, estimated respectively at 88,110 and 213,357 acres.
Total...	1,012,260	
6. Irrigated during the year. { (a) Government canals ... (b) Private canals ... (c) Tanks ... (d) Wells ... (e) Other sources ...	1,370	Note 3.—Item 3 is the estimated area of culturable Government waste. Note 4.—Item 4 is composed of (a) the estimated area of culturable lands (9,804 acres) and (b) the difference between the nett area cropped and the gross holdings other than lands. It thus includes unculturable extents under actual holding, the area of which there is no means of ascertaining.
Total Area irrigated...	1,370	
Crops irrigated. { (a) Rice ... (b) Other cereals and pulses ... (c) Miscellaneous food-crops ... (d) Miscellaneous non-food crops ...	1,370	
Total...	1,370	

(3). Climate, 1904.

Place at and year for which observation taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperatures in the year.				Prevailing winds.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mercara, 1904.	9.63	110.29	6.25	126.17	May.	85.0	60.1	72.55	N. & N.E. W. & N.W. E. & N.E.		
					July.	72.0	60.1	66.05			
					Dec.	78.0	52.1	65.05			

(4). Civil Divisions of British

Name of province.	District.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORG.	Goorg.	Civil —District Judge (1) Subordinate Judge (1) Assistant Commissioner (1) } ...	2	1,581.66	180,607	Mercara, 6,732	522
		Criminal—Sessions Judge (1) District Magistrate (1) First-Class Magistrate (1) Second-Class Magistrates (6) Third-Class Magistrate (1) } ...	7				
		Revenue —Commissioner (1) Assistant Commissioners (3) } ... Subedars (5)	6				

Notes.—Col. 2. The whole province constitutes a single district.
Col. 2. (a) This does not show the Chief Commissioner who forms the highest revenue court and in his capacity as Judicial Commissioner is also the highest civil and criminal court.
(b) Under Assistant Commissioners has been included the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, who is invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner.
Col. 4. The civil, criminal and revenue sub-divisions are, respectively, the local areas in charge of (a) the munsiffs (b) the second-class magistrates and (c) the European Assistant Commissioner and the subedars. The powers of the other officers named in column 3 extend to the whole province.
Col. 8. Only 484 villages are shown in the census tables, but 522 are recognized as units for the purpose of revenue collections.

Territory in the Coorg Province for the year 1904-1905.

How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Number of police.	Total cost of adminis- tration.	Land Re- venue and Rates.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13	14
					<div>* Total of Col. 12. Details :— 3—Land Revenue—District Administration, Rs. 68,636 Dist. Funds—General Administration. 1,721 6—Stamps ... 827 7—Excise ... 5,837 19A—Law and Justice—Courts ... 43,993 Less receipts ... 5,260 38,733 19B—Law and Justice—Jails ... 9,825 Less receipts ... 900 8,925 20—Police ... 44,486 Less receipts ... 3,002 41,484 22—Education ... 40,589 Less receipts ... 11,937 28,602 24—Medical ... 28,546 Less receipts ... 1,358 27,193 45—Civil Works :—(Local). P. W. expenditure on roads... 31,988 Bungalow, Toll Estab. &c. ... 2,503 Total ... 34,496 Less receipts under— Tolls ... 17,990 Forries ... 1,703 Bungalows ... 548 Miscellaneous ... 12 20,253 14,243 Total cost of Administration—Rupees ... 2,86,201</div>
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 9	Nine.	Town Police ... 224 Rural Police ... 4,334 Total ... 4,558	Rs. 2,36,201 *	Rs. 4,01,620	<div>† Total of Col. 13. Details :— Land Revenue ... 3,36,111 Stamps ... 43,617 Excise ... 1,79,128 Provincial Rates ... 65,509 Income-tax ... 7,112 Registration ... 4,189 Interest ... 1,104 Law and Justice—Courts ... 5,260 Do. —Jails ... 900 Police ... 3,002 Education ... 11,937 Medical ... 1,353 Scientific and other minor departments... Stationery and Printing ... 859 Miscellaneous ... 417 Public Works ... 5,070 Village Officers' Cess not included in the above. 9,933 Coorg District Funds do. ... 22,559 Gross Revenue ... 6,98,060</div>
Grand Total—Rs.			2,36,201	4,01,620	
Gross revenue of the province—Rs.				6,98,060 †	

(5). Population of the province of Coorg enumerated at
the census on 1st March 1901.

1. Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,560*
2. Population according to sex and age	{	Men	...	...	...	...	...	79,445
		Women	...	...	...	...	...	59,259
		Children under 10 years	Boys	...	...	...	...	20,813
			Girls	...	...	...	...	21,090
			Total...							1,80,607
3. Number per square mile	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	
4. Classification of population according to religion	{	Christians.	Europeans	...	...	...	...	228
			East Indian and other mixed classes	...	...	...	...	295
			Natives	...	...	...	...	3,160
		Hindus.	Coorgs	...	...	...	...	36,091
			Other Hindus	...	...	...	...	1,23,726
			Muhammudans	...	...	...	...	13,654
		Animists	...	...	...	...	3,305	
		Jains	...	...	...	...	107	
		Parsis	...	...	...	...	41	
5. Occupation	{	Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	1,47,690	
		Non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	32,917†	
6. Prevailing languages.	...	{	Canarese, Kodagu, Malayalam, Yerava, Tulu, Hindustani, Tamil, Kuruba, Telugu, Konkani, Marati, English, German, Portuguese.					

Note.—Coorg being an inland province there is no emigration or immigration by sea.

* Statistics as to the number of tiled and thatched buildings are not available.

† Includes 807 individuals enumerated as partially dependent on agriculture.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

(6). Land Revenue for the year 1904-1905.

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Causes of increase and decrease.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in the previous year ...	3,89,605	2,32,050	3,32,571	2,33,620	9,551	3,30,829	For 1904-1905. Rs. 91,113* For previous years. ... 581† Total... 91,694	108	3,882	(a) The nett decrease is due chiefly to reductions granted on deteriorated estates.
Settled estates added to revenue roll during the year ...	3,091		4,400							
Total ...	3,42,696		3,36,980							
Settled estates taken off revenue roll in the year ...	10,125		11,676							
Nett for the year...	3,32,571		(a) 3,25,304							
Collection from Government estates	...	...	...	...		
Income from sale of Government estates	1,454	1,442	735	719						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above ...	6,429	6,417	5,925	5,925						
Total ...	3,40,454	2,40,509	3,31,964	2,40,264						

* The current balance consists chiefly of (a) assessment due in respect of coffee exported to Europe, the collection of which is postponed until the end of May, and (b) the March instalment of the ordinary demand which does not fall due until the 20th of that month.

† All the old arrear balance had been adjusted by the end of June 1905.

(7). Statement showing the value of assignment of land revenue for the year 1904-1905.

Purpose.	Assessment actually paid on assigned lands.	Assessment payable if land had not been so assigned.	Value of assignments (column 3 minus column 2.)	Remarks.
I	2	3	4	5
I. For maintenance of public servants.				
Lands held at favourable rates by	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Village servants ...	2,279	5,149	2,870	
(2) Rural police * ...	67,719	1,35,438	67,719	* Jama ryots.
Total ...	69,998	1,40,587	70,589	
II. On other grounds.				
A. Lands held at favourable rates by				
(1) Individuals as reward for past service†	6,068	80,494	24,426	† Jagir, Umbli and Jodi.
(2) Individuals for religious service ‡ ...	...	792	792	‡ Bhattamanya Jagir.
(3) Institutions for religious service § ...	4,994	14,073	9,979	§ Jodi, &c.
Total ...	11,062	40,259	35,197	
B. Cash payments to religious institutions.	...	...	8,979 ¶	¶ Includes Rs. 1,008 being payments by deduction from land revenue.
Total of A and B ...	11,062	40,259	44,176	
Total of I and II ...	81,060	1,86,846	1,14,765	

(8). Incidence of the land revenue on area and population in the financial year 1902-1903.

Nature of tenure.		Total area by survey less feudatories.	Deduct.		Balance, i.e. fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district.	Population of district.	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6.)	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4(a)).	Incidence per-acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).	
District.	Nature of tenure.		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which returns, so far as required for this Table, are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.					For total area.	For cultivated area.
I		2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. A.P.	Rs.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Goorg	Ryotwari.	1,012,260	873,488	...	138,772	*	3,46,361	180,607	1 14 8	2,58,082	1 13 9	*

Note.—This statement is Form C. of the agricultural tables prepared quinquennially. The figures were compiled for the year 1902-1903.

* The entry in column 4 (a) represents the areas held (i) under the *sagu* tenure, (ii) under the coffee tenure excluding free allowances, (iii) for orange and arecanut cultivation. Figures as to the proportion of these areas actually cultivated are not available. Of the total holding, (267,411 acres)—whether fully assessed or not—155,735 acres were cultivated during the year, but these figures include items of 47,392 and 590 acres respectively being cardamom areas the revenue from which is credited to Forests. Excluding these items the incidence per acre of cultivated land works out to Rs. 2-3-8.

(9). Register of transfers of landed property during
the year 1904-1905.

District and nature of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
COORG.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors. { Revenue paying ...	191	875	2,930	3,993
{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ...	45	10	155	149
Total ...	236	385	3,085	4,142

Note 1.—There are no tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer.

(10). Statement showing advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement
and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the period 1899-1905.

Years.	Balance of previous year.	Advance made during the year.	Total.	Realization during the year.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.				Amount of interest realized.	Percentage of collections (col. 5) to amount due (col. 4—col. 7).
					Amount regarding which there was default.	Amount not yet due.	Amount suspended.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Land Improvement Loans Act.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1899-1900 ...	9,700	250	9,950	3,552	1,705	2,410	2,082	6,338	400	48.39
1900-1901 ...	6,308	1,010	8,338	2,053	2,637	2,971	624	6,282	437	39.90
1901-1902 ...	6,282	3,225	9,507	2,754	2,004	3,975	684	6,753	532	49.78
1902-1903 ...	6,753	4,500	11,253	2,936	1,537	6,540	180	8,257	504	63.56
1903-1904 ...	8,257	8,890	17,147	2,470	2,437	12,083	157	14,677	386	48.77
1904-1905 ...	14,677	5,600	20,277	6,449	3,134	16,638	56	13,838	790	69.30

Agriculturists' Loans Act.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1899-1900 ...	3,342	1,425	4,767	2,382	1,024	1,036	195	2,385	287	61.88
1900-1901 ...	2,385	13,884	16,269	1,568	2,825	11,856	20	14,701	182	35.53
1901-1902 ...	14,701	2,000	16,701	5,306	6,039	5,308	...	11,395	543	46.56
1902-1903 ...	11,395	1,940	13,335	7,773	3,482	2,075	...	5,557	752	69.07
1903-1904 ...	5,557	2,000	7,557	4,157	1,586	1,784	36	3,400	391	72.00
1904-1905 ...	3,400	2,000	5,400	2,470	1,135	1,725	70	2,930	234	67.21

(11).

Survey and settlement.

Area previously surveyed and settled.		Cost per square mile.		Surveyed and finally examined during 1904-05.
Topographical survey.	Revenue.	Topographical, inclusive of village boundaries demarcated and surveyed.	Revenue.	Revenue survey.
1	2	3	4	5
322 villages = 1,581.61 square miles.	<p>(1) Special surveys prior to the general survey of the province square miles.</p> <p>(a) Coffeestatas... 174.64</p> <p>(b) Devarakadus... 24.22</p> <p>Total... 198.86</p> <hr/> <p>(2) Revenue survey of the province completed in 1892.</p> <p>506 villages = 963.12 square miles.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The general survey completed in 1892 includes areas shown under (1).</p> <p>(3) Special surveys subsequent to 1892 = 139.79 square miles.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—These consist chiefly of re-surveys to correct errors; also of sub-divisions.</p> <p>(4) Settlement in 1894-95 = 17 villages = 46.10 square miles.</p> <p>Summary Settlement in 1896-97 = 485 villages = 762.62 square miles.</p> <p>Total... 502 villages = 808.72 square miles</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The remaining 20 villages in the province are abandoned villages or blocks of reserved forests.</p>	Rs. 95	Rs. 136	Special surveys = 13.43 square miles.

III.—PROTECTION.

III.—PROTECTION.

(12). Statement of the Acts of the Governor-General in Council affecting
the province of Coorg during the year 1904–1905.

Title of Act.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of commencement.
1	2	3
The Indian Tariff Act, 1904 ...	An Act to revive and continue section 8-B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.	1st April 1904.
The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1904.	An Act further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.	9th September 1904.
The Indian Articles of War (Amendment) Act, 1904.	An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War.	9th September 1904.
The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1904.	An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	25th October 1904.
The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1904.	An Act to repeal certain words in the Sea Customs Act, 1878.	28th October 1904.
The Local Authorities' Loan (Amendment) Act, 1905.	An Act further to amend the Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1879.	3rd February 1905.
The Indian Universities (Validation) Act, 1905.	An Act to validate action taken under the Indian Universities Act, 1904.	10th February 1905.
The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency.	22nd March 1905.
The Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 ...	An Act to provide for investing the Railway Board with certain powers or functions under the Indian Railways Act, 1890.	22nd March 1905.

(13). Return of cognizable cases instituted by complaint to a

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>suo motu</i> by a magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.					
5	224, 225, 225 B & 226	Other offences against public justice	...	1	...
6	143 to 153, 157 158 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	12	2
Total			...	13	2
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.					
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	2	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	3	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	8	...
24	368 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	3	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	6	...
Total			3	22	...
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	2	...
33	392, 393	Robbery	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	...	...	10	5
35	428, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	7	...
37	449 to 452	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	2	...
		House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	2	...
Total			...	23	5
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	7	2
Total			2	7	2
Class V.—Minor offences against property.					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	1	...
44	379 to 382	Theft	...	1	...
45	406 to 408	...	...	35	1
45a	409	...	...	9	1
46a	419, 420	...	...	3	...
47	447, 448	...	...	1	...
48	461, 462	...	...	38	3
		...	...	1	...
Total			3	89	5
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against the Gambling Act, 1867	...	1	...
52		Indian Arms Act, 1878	...	31	...
53		Indian Forest Act, 1878	...	5	...
54		Indian Explosives Act, 1884	...	1	...
55		Excise Act, 1896	...	84	...
56		Indian Fisheries Act, 1897	...	5	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, and offences under any other local or municipal laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	2	...
Total			3	130	...
Grand Total			11	284	14

Note 1.—This statement designedly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.
2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code unless otherwise stated.

magistrate or taken up by a magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1904.

Number of cases referred for investigation to the police, under section 202, C. P. C.		Do.	157 (2) C. P. C.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, C. P. Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.					Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.				
7	7a								8	9	10	11	12				Not referred to the police for investigation.		Referred to the police for investigation, under sec. 202, C. P. C.	
																	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.
7	7a	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19							
...	1	1	6 compounded.							
...	10	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	2			
...	11	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	2			
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...			
...	9	2	1	do.							
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			
...								
1	1	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...				
5	5	20	11	3	6							
...	2 compounded.							
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			
...								
...								
1	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...			
...	7	5	2	1 escaped.							
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...			
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			
...								
3	3	15	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...				
...	7	1	3	1							
...	7	1	3	1	2						
...	21 compounded or dismissed for default.							
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...				
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...				
9	8	27	...	...	15	8	...	1	100.00	2						
1	9	...	...	6	...	...	1	100.00	2				
...	2	2	do.							
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			
...								
...	35	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	3			
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			
12	10	77	30	16	...	2	100.00	7	22							
...	1 died. 1 withdrawn.							
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...				
...								
...								
...								
...	2 died.							
...								
...								
...								
...								
...	2	2								
...	do.							
...								
...								
...								
...								
...	133	8	120	1	4							
20	18	263	70	146	...	2	100.00	11	34							

(14). Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases instituted by complaint

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	
			Warrant.	Summons.
1	2	3	4	5
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.				
5	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ... ..	...	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	...	56
Total ...			...	57
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.				
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ... ..	...	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ... ..	...	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	13
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	7	3
Total ...			14	22
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	7	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling house on the high way between sunset and sunrise other robberies ... ..	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	10	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	2	8
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	...	4
Total ...			19	15
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	...	10
Total ...			...	10
Class V.—Minor offences against property.				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	...	2
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ordinary	1	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	46	9
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	4	4
46a	419, 420	Cheating	2	...
47	417, 418	Criminal or house-trespass	15	69
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	...	3
Total ...			68	108
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ... ..	...	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against the Gambling Act, 1867 ... ..	...	4
52		Indian Arms Act, 1878 ... ..	...	32
53		Indian Forest Act, 1878 ... ..	...	14
54		Indian Explosives Act, 1884 ... ..	...	1
55		Excise Act, 1886 ... ..	...	105
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, and offences under any other local or municipal laws.	Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 ... ..	...	42
57		Public and local nuisances ... ..	...	5
Total ...			...	206
Grand Total ...			101	418

Note 1.—This statement designedly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code unless otherwise stated.

to a magistrate or taken up by a magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1904.

Number of persons		Number of persons appearing before court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...	13 compounded or transferred
...	3	51	...	51	83	5	12.10	10	
...	5	52	...	52	38	0	14.29	10	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	5	1	6	6	...	...	...
...	...	19	2	21	7	1	12.50	...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	do.
...	...	10	...	10	6	4	40.00	...	
...	...	38	3	39	21	5	19.23	...	
...	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	10	8	2	20.00	...	
...	...	4	...	4	4	6 compounded.
...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...
...	...	34	...	34	32	2	5.88	...	
...	...	10	1	11	1	3	75.00	1	
...	...	10	1	11	1	3	75.00	1	
...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100.00	...	5 transferred or escaped.
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...	
...	...	55	1	56	38	12	24.00	1	
...	...	8	1	9	8	...	...	1
...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100.00	...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	73 compounded, transferred or dismissed.
...	...	104	1	105	20	7	25.93	3	
...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...
...	...	170	3	173	70	24	25.53	7	
...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100.00	...	
...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100.00	...	
...	1	31	...	31	3	28	90.32	...	4 withdrawn.
...	...	14	...	14	2	8	80.00	...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	105	8	113	7	102	93.58	2	
...	1	41	...	41	29	12	29.27	...	
...	...	5	...	5	...	5	100.00	...	
...	2	204	8	212	42	162	79.41	2	do.
...	7	512	15	527	202	203	50.00	20	103

(15).

Return of cognizable cases reported at a police station,

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the police) pending under police investigation from 1903.	Reported during the year.					Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.
				Upon the report.	Under magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the police.	Not investigated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>									
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	2	...	...	2	100'00	
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	4	...	...	4	100'00	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	6	...	...	6	100'00	
Total			...	12	...	...	12	100'00	
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>									
8	302, 303, 306	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" " dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		" " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		" " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307	Other murders	...	3	...	...	3	100'00	
13	304, 308	Attempts at murder	...	2	...	...	2	100'00	
14	376	Culpable homicide	...	2	...	...	2	100'00	
15	305, 306, 309	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	3	...	...	3	100'00	
18	325, 326, 335	Attempts at, and abetment of suicide	...	3	...	...	3	100'00	
20	324	Grievous hurt	...	5	...	...	5	100'00	
23	363 to 369	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	6	...	...	6	100'00	
24	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction	...	2	...	...	2	100'00	
25	353, 354, 356, 357	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	
28	304A, 338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	2	...	...	2	100'00	
29		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	
Total			...	30	...	...	30	100'00	
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	4	...	...	4	100'00	
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling house ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440		...	13	1	...	14	72'88	
35	428, 439	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	9	...	...	9	100'00	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	9	...	...	9	100'00	
37	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	1	58	2	60	90'67	
Total			...	1	94	3	97	96'90	
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>									
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	
Total			...	1	...	...	1	100'00	
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>									
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary	...	27	...	...	27	90'43	
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	159	...	165	91'91	
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or banker, &c.	...	1	44	...	45	97'78	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	4	...	...	4	100'00	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	...	2	...	...	2	100'00	
Total			...	6	...	...	6	85'71	
<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>									
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against the Police Act, 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Gambling Act, 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Excise Act, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, and offences under any other local or municipal laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total			...	8	379	3	17 399	94'09	

Note 1.—This statement designedly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

(16). Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases reported at a

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in police custody, or on bail under section 170, C. P. C., at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Persons arrested by the police.
1	2	3	4	5
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.				
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	1
5	224, 225, 225B & 226	Other offences against public justice	...	8
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	17
Total			...	26
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.				
8	302, 303, 306	Murder ... { by things „ dacoits „ robbers „ poison Other murders	...	...
9			...	...
10			...	...
11			...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	2
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempts at, and abetments of, suicide	...	4
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	19
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	10
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	8
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	1
Total			...	42
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.				
30	395, 397 398	Dacoity	...	8
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling house „ on the high way between sunset and sunrise „ other robberies	...	13
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	2
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	7
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	23
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparations for hurt	...	2
Total			...	55
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	1
Total			...	...
Class V.—Minor offences against property.				
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle „ ordinary	...	13
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	119
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or banker, &c	...	20
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	5
47	447, 448	Criminal house-trespass	...	2
Total			...	14
Total			...	173
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite	Offences against the Police Act, 1861	...	...
52		— Gambling Act, 1857	...	5
53		— Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878	...	10
54		— Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890	...	2
55	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, and offences under any other local or municipal laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	106
Total			...	122
Grand Total			...	418

Note 1.—This statement designedly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.
2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code unless otherwise stated.

police station, or in cases taken up by the police, in the year 1904.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year.)	Persons released by the station officer under section 169, and not required to appear by magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	
...	8	...	8	100.00	8	...	
...	8	...	25	6	11	64.71	11	8	
...	34	6	20	76.92	20	8	
...	
...	
...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	
...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	
...	2	...	2	100.00	2	...	
...	1	...	1	50.00	1	...	
...	4	...	2	50.00	2	...	
...	19	12	7	36.84	7	...	
...	10	6	4	40.00	4	...	
...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	
...	1	43	24	19	44.19	19	...	
...	8	2	6	75.00	6	...	
...	20	18	2	10.00	2	...	
...	2	1	1	50.00	1	...	
...	7	...	7	100.00	7	...	
...	30	18	15	53.57	15	2	
...	2	1	1	50.00	1	...	
...	14	...	69	35	32	47.76	32	2	
...	
...	
...	13	6	6	50.00	6	1	
...	30	...	149	74	57	43.51	57	18	
...	3	...	23	1	20	95.24	20	2	
...	5	...	5	100.00	5	...	
...	2	...	2	100.00	2	...	
...	14	5	9	64.29	9	...	
...	33	...	206	86	99	53.51	99	21	
...	
...	5	...	5	100.00	5	...	
...	10	2	8	80.00	8	...	
...	2	...	2	100.00	2	...	
...	4	109	13	96	88.07	96	...	
...	4	126	15	111	88.09	111	...	
...	55	5	478	166	281	62.86	281	31	

Return of non-cognizable

(17).

(17).

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of magistrate.	Under trial.		
			With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.</i>					
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	...	...	3	13
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property...	...	...	1	10
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts	...	...	2	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	3
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	2
		Total	...	...	6	32
	<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>					
	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
	<i>Class III.—Serious offences against property.</i>					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	...	...	1
	<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>					
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	...	12	100
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	6	63
		Total	...	...	18	253
	<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>					
18	417, 418	Cheating	...	...	1	3
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	0
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	...	2	56
		Total	...	...	3	68
	<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>					
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	1	10
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	...	...	3
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	...	4	215
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	2
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	...	...	1
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour	...	...	...	4
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	...	...	1
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	...	...	5
		Total	...	...	5	241
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the police.</i>					
	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859	...	...	...	1	245
	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871	...	...	...	2	51
	The Treasure Trove Act, 1878	...	...	...	...	1
	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898	...	...	...	...	1
	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899	...	...	...	...	2
	Municipal Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	11
	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 514	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	8	311
		Grand Total	...	...	35	906

Note 1.—This statement designedly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code unless otherwise stated.

PROTECTION.]

cases for the year 1904.

xxvii

Taken up by the magis- trate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i. e., total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed with- out trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pen ling at close of the year.			Number declared by court never to have oc- curred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cogniz- able offence was commit- ted.	Remarks.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in convic- tion.	Under investigat- tion.		Under trial.			
						With the police.	Otherwise un- der investiga- tion.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	...	19	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	138 compounded or dismissed for default.
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	7	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	47	1	10	36	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	202	9	18	24	...	...	3	...	...	43 do.
...	...	63	2	5	17	...	...	2	...	...	191 do.
...	...	271	11	23	41	...	...	5	...	...	36 do.
1	1	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	36 do.
...	...	9	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	3 do.
...	...	58	4	13	4	...	...	1	...	...	36 do.
1	1	72	4	21	10	...	...	1	...	...	3 do.
...	...	11	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	3 do.
...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	169 do.
...	...	219	9	26	13	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	246	13	38	21	...	...	2	...	...	172 do.
...	...	216	25	13	31	...	...	3	...	...	174 do.
...	...	53	2	12	6	...	...	5	...	...	28 do.
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	315	27	20	49	...	...	8	...	...	202 do.
12	2	953	57	122	157	...	...	16	...	...	601 do.

(18).

Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases for the year 1904.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz. under trial or against whom process had issued).	On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 9 & 10).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.														
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229 ...	Offences against public justice ...	5	21	1	...	...	27	...	9	18	81'82	...	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	100'00	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, & fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	1	8	...	...	...	9	...	3	6	75'00	...	
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	50'00	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	2	3	4	...	9	...	1	7	100'00	...	1 transferred.
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	12	15	...	...	27	...	11	16	59'26	...	
Total ...			8	49	20	...	...	77	...	25	51	73'91	...	1
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.														
Nil														
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against property.														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force... ..	22	367	...	...	...	389	2	62	27	7'86	5	293 compounded or dismissed for default.
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	10	174	...	...	...	184	4	17	18	10'34	4	141 do.
Total ...			32	541	...	...	...	573	6	79	45	8'82	9	434 do.
Class V.—Minor offences against property.														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	1	4	1	...	...	6	...	3	2	40'00	...	1 transferred.
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property..	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	10	2	16'67	...	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	3	84	...	...	...	87	...	16	4	4'76	2	65 compounded or dismissed for default.
Total ...			4	100	1	...	...	105	...	29	8	7'92	2	66 do.
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	2	20	...	...	...	22	...	8	4	20'00	...	10 do.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	8	362	...	2	...	368	2	59	16	4'42	2	257 compounded or dismissed for default and 1 died.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, and 290...	Public and local nuisances ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	100'00	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour ...	...	12	...	9	...	3	...	2	1	8'33	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	20'00	...	
Total ...			10	405	...	11	...	404	2	76	25	6'17	2	299 do.
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognisable by the police.														
The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 ...			1	300	...	...	...	301	8	10	36	12'00	4	243 compounded or dismissed for default.
The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 ...			5	106	...	...	...	111	...	27	7	6'60	14	69 do.
The Treasure Trove Act, 1878 ...			...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	...	
The Indian Post Office Act, 1838 ...			...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	...	
The Indian Stamp Act, 1859 ...			...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	100'00	...	
Municipal Bye-Laws ...			...	11	...	...	...	11	...	4	7	63'64	...	
Section 514, C. P. C. ...			...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	...	
Total ...			6	421	1	...	...	428	8	41	55	13'03	18	306 do.
Grand Total ...			60	1,516	25	11	1590	16	253	184	11'94	31	1,106	

Note 1.—This statement design mainly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.
 2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code unless otherwise stated.

(19). Property stolen and recovered—1904.

Offence.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A).—Cognizable.							Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft	...	In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.		16	12	75·00	1,004	435	43·33	
		In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...		2	2	100·00	2	2	100·00	
		Other thefts ...		75	44	58·67	3,581	3,112	86·90	
2. Robbery	...	Dacoity ...		2	1	50·00	2,507	1,500	59·83	
		Other robbery ...		5	2	40·00	130	120	86·33	
3. Criminal breach of trust	...	...		21	17	80·95	1,402	546	38·94	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	...	...		4	4	100·00	113	107	94·69	
Total				125	82	65·60	8,748	5,822	66·55	
(B).—Non-cognizable.										
5. Extortion	...	...						
6. Criminal misappropriation	...	...						

(20). Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of district police in the year 1904.

District.	Sanctioned strength of police force.												Cost of police.												
	Strength of district, cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or provincial revenues.												Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or provincial revenues.		Average pay of		Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 13 and 14.		Total pay of constables of all classes (7 to 9).		Total pay of subordinate officers, (cols. 4 to 6).		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.		* Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers column 2, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General,	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectore.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Men.	Officers.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Continued).

(Continued).

Distribution of force.															Proportion of the police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men).															
District.	District force.														To area.					To population.					Total amount of cognizable crime reported (col. 5 of Statement 13 and cols. 8 and 10 of Statement 15).					
	Guards at district, central or subsidiary jails.		Reserve.		Guards over lock-ups & treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure (if not included in cols. 26 and 27): also policemen on orderly duty.				Police employed in courts.		Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		Total.		On town, municipal, or harbour duty.		In Cantonments and on Railway Line.			Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.		Of province exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.		Of the whole province.						
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
																											Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Coorg	2	17	...	...	2	25	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...

Columns 36 and 37 denote the number of police on prevention and detection of crime.

Columns 35 and 37 denote the number of police on duty in the town of Mercara. The other towns are excluded as the police employed there also discharge duties outside municipal limits.

Return showing the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the police force for 1904.

[illegible]

(22).

Statement showing the race and religion or caste

Province.	Race.															
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives					
	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Mercara and Padinalaknad Taluks } A. Division	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	44	
} B. do	1	8	47	
Yedenalaknad and Kiggaiknad Taluks } C. do	1	9	62	
Nanjaraipatna Taluk } D. do	1	6	33	
Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	186	

(23).

Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number last day of the year 1904.

Name of province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Number of districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.				
							Judges of other subordinate courts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Court of province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Province of Coorg.											
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	1581.66	180,607	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	Criminal.	square miles		...	1	...	1	...	2	...	
	Revenue...			...	...	...				2

of officers and men employed in the police in 1903. *

Religion or caste.																																								
Officers.																Men.																								
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.								Other religions		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.								Other religions		Grand total, (Officers and men).																
		Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Coorgs.	Hegadais.	Gonds.	Hindus of all other castes.					Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Coorgs.	Hegadais.	Gonds.	Hindus of all other castes.																			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41																
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	18	4	15	4	...	...	51			
...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	12	1	1	...	...	10	...	6	15	...	...	56					
...	1	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	26	6	4	20	...	...	72			
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	17	...	5	8	...	...	40				
1	3	4	...	...	...	16	...	3	6	...	...	2	22	3	1	...	...	71	10	30	47	...	...	219							

of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction on the with the cost of tribunals.

Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.	Remarks.			
Original.		Appeals.							
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	18			
				Rs.	Rs.	Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.	
						Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.			
							1 District Magistrate.		
							1 Sessions Judge.		
						1 Judicial Commissioner.			
1,519	808	56 †	39 †	36,87½ †	45,245 †	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	3	8	
1,387	31	78 †	25 †						
									1 1st class Magistrate.
						6 2nd do			
						1 3rd do			

* Statement No. 22 is a quinquennial return last prepared in 1903.
† Including the figures of the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

(24). Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of offence during the year 1904.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.				
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the public tranquillity Chapter VIII	18	16	17	83	52	21	...	10
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants „ X	16	16	18	26	8	18	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice „ XI	18	15	17	19	5	14	...	...
Offences relating to coin „ XII	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures „ XIII	5	5	7	8	1	7	...	...
Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals „ XIV	11	11	11	16	2	14	...	...
Offences relating to religion „ XV	1	2	2	6	...	3	...	3
Offences affecting human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life	5	3	3	3	3	...	...
	Causing mis-carriage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hurt	92	88	95	245	203	38	4
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	9	6	7	11	7	3	1
	Criminal force and assault ...	200	188	202	405	366	32	5
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction ...	4	2	2	4	4	...	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Rape	5	5	5	6	4	1	...
	Theft	245	112	109	199	110	72	2
	Extortion	2	1	1	3	3	...	15
	Robbery and dacoity	25	13	13	49	31	8	10
	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	13	15	19	15	4	...
	Criminal breach of trust	56	88	36	40	12	21	3
	Receiving of stolen property. ...	4	5	5	5	1	4	4
	Cheating	6	6	6	6	4	2	...
	Mischief	83	70	73	112	96	14	2
	Criminal trespass	60	50	50	127	99	23	5
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks. Chapter XVIII	3	3	4	4	3	1	...	...
Offences relating to marriage „ XX	10	9	10	19	14	5	...	...
Defamation „ XXI	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance „ XXII	214	205	210	371	348	19	2	2
Offences under Special and Local laws.								
The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 ...	245	220	221	206	254	38	...	4
The Police Act, 1891	79	79	81	103	6	97	...	...
The Gambling Act, 1867	3	3	3	9	...	...	...	...
The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871	52	50	51	111	89	9	...	14
The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
The Indian Forest Act, 1878	5	5	5	11	6	8	...	...
The Indian Arms Act, 1878	32	32	33	33	3	20	1	...
The Madras Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1873.	8	8	8	10	2	8	...	...
The Indian Explosives Act, 1884	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 ...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
The Excise Act, 1893	84	84	87	113	7	102	2	2
The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897	5	5	5	42	29	12	1	...
The Indian Post Office Act, 1838	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
The Indian Stamp Act, 1839	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Municipal Bye-Laws	11	11	11	11	4	7	...	...
Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code								
—security to prevent breach of the peace ...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
—security for good behaviour	4	3	3	3	2	1	...	...
Criminal Procedure Code, Section 514	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Total	1,645	1,392	1,435	2,543	1,794	654	13	82

Note.—The Chapters referred to in column 1 are those of the Indian Penal Code.

(25). Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code during the year 1904.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings under chapter VIII—to prevent breach of the peace	1	2	2	..	..
2. Proceedings under chapter VIII—security for good behaviour	3	3	2	1	..
3. Proceedings against local nuisances, chapter X	2	2	..	..	..
4. Possession, chapter XII	1	1	..	..	..
5. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under chapter XX, section 250	17	17	..	17	..
6. Contempts of Court under chapter XXXV	1	1	..	1	..
7. Maintenance, chapter XXXVI	5	5	4	1	..
8. Forfeiture of bail or recognizances under chapter XLVI	1	1	..	1	..
Total	31	32	8	24	..

(26). Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Coorg during the year 1904.

Class of courts.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.																	Remarks.																
	Total number of persons under trial.																																	
	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.																																	
	Discharged or acquitted.																																	
	Sentences passed.																																	
	Released on probation, Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.																																	
	On regular trial.																																	
	On summary trial.																																	
Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																																		
Number of cases disposed of during the year.																																		
Average number of days during which each case lasted.																																		
Number of witnesses examined.																																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																	
Subordinate Magistrates exercising second or third class powers	2,275	12	1,651	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	1,225	14	2,536	..									
First Class Magistrate	..	1	34	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	57	10	301	..										
Chief Magistrate of District	..	..	109	55	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	4	102	7	457	..										
Court of Session	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	29	..								
Total	2,543	13*	1,794	647	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	82	1,887†	..	3,838	..												

* Five died and eight escaped.
† Eight cases in which the accused died or escaped have been omitted.

* Five died and eight escaped.
† Eight cases in which the accused died or escaped have been omitted.

(27). Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals during the year 1904.

[illegible]

* 44 persons were sentenced to fine and imprisonment.
+ 6 whipping and imprisonment.

Note.—Under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, 23 persons were ordered to work out their contract and 6 to repay advances; these cases have been excluded from this statement. One person was released under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code.

PROTECTION.]

(28). Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted during 1904 in lieu of other punishments, sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.		Number of stripes awarded.													Total.	
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.									
		1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction. 2nd or subsequent conviction.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Theft as defined in { Section 378, I.P.C. do 380, do do 381, do	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5		
	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7		
	7		
Total	4	...	6	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	19		

Note.—Heads of offences having no entries are omitted.

(29). Statement showing whippings inflicted during 1904 in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.							Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Theft, as defined in Section 378, I.P.C. do. do. 380, "	1	1	1	3
	3
Total	4	1	1	6

Note.—Heads of offences having no entries are omitted.

(30). Statement showing whippings inflicted during 1904 on juveniles, section 5, Act VI, 1864.

(30).

Statements

section 5, Act VI, 1908

Stripes.

Offences.

Offences.	Stripes.								Total.				
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.			21 to 25.		26 to 30.	
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.
As defined in—													
Section 353, I.P.C.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do 379, &c., I.P.C.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Do 381, I.P.C.	1
Do 411, "	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

of offences having no entries are omitted.

amended

Note.—Heads of offences having no entries are omitted.

(31). Statement showing relative number of times whipping was awarded during 1904 as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	23 *	* This is the number awarded in lieu of other punishments and not in addition to other punishments.
2. Total number of other punishments in which whipping might have been awarded	34	
	57	
	40.35	
3. Percentage of whipping	...	

(32). Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases during the year 1904.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.										Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1														
APPEALS.														
To Chief Magistrate of District	79	...	4	53	...	2	17	...	1	...	2	8		
" Court of Session	23	...	12	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	11		
" Judicial Commissioner's Court	10	...	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13		
{ By persons convicted " Government from judg- ment of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	118	...	68	...	4	18	...	1	...	7	...		
REVISION.														
By Chief Magistrate of District	9	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8		
" Court of Session	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15		
" Judicial Commissioner's Court	15	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14		
Total	30	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...		
	Grand Total	148	...	76	...	4	18	...	5	...	8	...		

Statement showing the use of juries and assessors in the criminal courts during the year 1904.

(33).

(33). Statement showing the use of juries and assessors in the criminal courts during the year 1904.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Number of accused persons in jury trials.						Number of accused persons in trials with assessors.				Remarks.
	Tried.			As to whom the Judge			Tried.				
	Approved ver- dict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	As to whom the Judge			Agrood with all the assessors.	Differeed from one or more but not from all the assessors.	Diffored from all the assessors.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1											
Court of Session ... Jurors Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	
	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	
Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	

(34). Statement showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the Mercara Jail at the close of the year 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial number.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1904 in the part of the jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (ward and work shop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year 1904.	
			Hospital.		Simple prisoners.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By jail department.	By Public Works department.
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
1	Mercara Jail.	Cells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	291 square yards.	Rs. 2,275
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	14	2	4	...	9	...	14	2	4	...	3	6	85	143			
		Do without ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14	2	4	...	9	...	14	2	4	...	3	8	91	151			
		Total average population	0.79	...	0.67	...	1.47	...	3.26	0.22	...	...	...	2.38	58.65	67.44			

(35). Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1904.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.		
			M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Coorg.	Mercara Jail.	Convicts ...	76	4	80	119	4	123	195	8	203	141	7	148	54	1	55	60.11	2.38	62.40
		Under-trial.	2	...	2	118	9	127	120	9	129	111	9	120	9	...	9	3.26	.22	3.48
		Civil ...	3	...	3	10	...	10	13	...	13	12	...	12	1	...	1	1.47	...	1.47
		Total ...	81	4	85	247	13	260	323	17	345	264	16	280	64	1	65	64.84	2.60	67.44
	Taluk Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	47	4	51	47	4	51	47	4	51	...	...	...	.23	.03	.26
		Under-trial.	1	...	1	121	14	135	122	14	136	120	14	134	2	...	2	2.40	.22	2.62
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	168	18	186	169	18	187	167	18	185	2	...	2	2.63	.25	2.88
Grand Total.		82	4	86	415	31	446	497	35	532	431	34	465	66	1	67	67.47	2.85	70.32	

(36). Statement showing the particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1904.

1		2		3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12							
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year				Number received				Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped		Died.		Remaining on 31st Dec. 1904.					
		M		F		M		F		Total.			M		F		Total.			M		F		Total.			M		F		Total.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.				
1	Mercara Jail.	2	...	118	9	120	9	129	3.26	.22	3.48	82	7	89	29	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
2	Taluk Look-ups.	1	...	121	14	122	14	136	2.40	.22	2.62	68	9	77	45	4	49	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total ...		3	...	239	23	242	23	265	5.66	.44	6.10	150	16	166	74	6	80	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	

(37). Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the

1		2		3		4		5		6										7							
Serial number.		Jails.		Remained at the close of the previous year.				Imprisoned during the present year.				Total.				Received by transfer.										Grand total.	
																A					B						
																To undergo sentence.					In transit for transportation or to other jails.						
																From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total							
1	Mercara Jail.	76	4	58	2	134	6	...	...	61	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	8	203
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	...	...	47	4	47	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4	51
Total...		76	4	105	6	181	10	...	...	61	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	12	254

* The entries in cols. 6 A and 8 differ for the reason that under-trial prisoners in taluk lock-ups if convicted

(38). Statement showing the religion, age, education, and previous occupations of

1	2	3												4									
Serial number.	Jails	Religion.												Age.									
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
		Christians.																					
		a		b		c																	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
		M	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Mercara Jail.	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	1	102	:	1	...	...	...	...	...	102	2	16	2	1	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	41	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	37	3	9	...	1	...

Note.—The figures in Statement No. 38 have not been totalled since particulars regarding convicts first admitted to a taluk lock-up and subsequently transferred to the Mercara Jail appear twice over.

(39).

Statement showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts

1 Nature of crime.	2 Convicts admitted to							
	A		B		C		D	
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Under the Indian Penal Code.</i>								
Disobedience to the order of a court	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Refusing to answer questions put by a court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
False charge of offence made with intent to injure	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Escape from confinement through negligence of a public servant	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Altering appearance of the King's coin, delivering the same with the knowledge that it is altered and escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapon	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongfully confining for three or more days	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault or use of criminal force on house-trespass	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	5	1	5	...	1	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Dishonest misappropriation of movable property	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dishonest misappropriation of property in possession of a deceased person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust by a public servant	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mischief by killing an animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Mischief by fire with intent to cause damage to amount of Rs. 100 or upwards or in case of agricultural produce Rs. 10 or upwards	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking and theft	2	...	3	...	9	1	1	...
Forgery of a valuable security and using as genuine a forged document known to be forged	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Under the Criminal Procedure Code.</i>								
Habitually committing or attempting to commit offences involving a breach of the peace	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Under Special and Local Laws.</i>								
Workman's-Breach of Contract Act, 1859	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Police Act, 1861, section 34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Articles of War, 1869—desertion	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Indian Arms Act, 1878, section 19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Forest Act, 1878	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prisons Act, 1894, section 46	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Post Office Act, 1898, sections 51 and 52	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	37	1	35	1	30	2	4	...

(40). Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1904 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial number.	Jails.	*Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Numbers according to length of sentence.																					Total.						
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I			J								
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two and not exceeding five years.		Above five and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.			Sentenced to death.								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		A			B								
			For life.		For a term.																									
			M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		Total.
1		2		3		4																		5						
1	Mercara Jail	A	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	31	1	31	1	29	2	5	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions.		36	1	35	1	29	2	6	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec. 1904†		2	...	8	...	11	...	4	...	3	...	16	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups	B	21	3	14	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions.		21	3	14	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec. 1904.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
† Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

(41). Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1904 who had been previously convicted.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.								Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age ('Reformatory Schools' Act, 1897).								
					A		B		C		D					A			B					
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.					Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.					
		M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.		
1	2	3			4								5			6								
1	Mercara Jail.	119	4	123	12	1	1	...	6	...	19	1	20	15.97	25.00	16.26	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups	47	4	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(42). Statement showing the number of habitual offenders admitted into the Mercara Jail for the year 1904.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Number of convicts in column 3 identified before re-conviction as liable to a special sentence under section 75 of the I. P. C. or under the Whipping Act, and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column 3 not so identified before re-conviction, and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, after arrival in jail, so identified.	Total number of convicts admitted who have been identified, either before or after re-conviction, as liable to a special sentence under section 75 of the I. P. C. or under the Whipping Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mercara Jail	123	7	...	7

Note.—The figures in Statement Nos. 40 and 41 have not been totalled since particulars regarding convicts first admitted to a taluk lock-up and subsequently transferred to the Mercara Jail appear twice over.

(43).

Statement showing offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

[illegible]

(44).

Statement showing the number of cases in which fetters were imposed on prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

[illegible]

(45). Annual return showing the working of the mark system in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

Form to be used by Superintendents of jails.

	1	2	3	4
	Amount of remission in days gained by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was— Sentenced to—	Amount of gratuity earned by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was— Sentenced to—		Remarks.
	One year exactly. Not exceeding 2 years Not exceeding 3 years Not exceeding 4 years Not exceeding 5 years Not exceeding 6 years Not exceeding 7 years Not exceeding 8 years Not exceeding 9 years Not exceeding 10 years Exceeding 10 years. One year exactly. Not exceeding 2 years Not exceeding 3 years Not exceeding 4 years Not exceeding 5 years Not exceeding 6 years Not exceeding 7 years Not exceeding 8 years Not exceeding 9 years Not exceeding 10 years.			
22, B. I. n	.. .. .	143	.. .. .	.. .. .
162, Rangniya	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
219, Halaganiya	40 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
141, Said Hussain	82 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
153, Appanna Gouda	82 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
211, Ganapa Gouda	61 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
13, Namsinga Porumal	.. .. .	262	.. .. .	.. .. .
20, Pakru	.. .. .	263	.. .. .	.. .. .
177, Narayani	82 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
19, Hussain	.. .. .	220	.. .. .	.. .. .
21, Abdul Khadir	.. .. .	214	.. .. .	.. .. .
187, P. Muddniya	77 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
186, Nagalingam	83 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
190, Hanuma	79 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
209, Pattaswami Gouda	83 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
308, Venkata	45 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

(46). Statement showing the working of the mark system in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.
Form to be used by Inspectors-General.

1		2		3		4		5		6																									
Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4.												
			Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—												
			One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Do 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Do 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Do 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
			1	10	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	1	10	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	1	10	...	1	10	...	1	4	...	1	4	...
1	Mercara Jail.	243	1	10	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	1	10	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	1	10	...	1	10	...	1	10	...	1	4	...	1	4	...

(47). Statement showing the employment of convicts as prison officers in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Mercara Jail	60.11	2.38	3.87	...	6.44	...	4	...	2	...
	Total	60.11	2.38	3.87	...	6.44	...	4	...	2	...

* One reduced and one fined marks.

(48). Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1904.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1904 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	Mercara Jail	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...

(49). Statement showing the scales of diet in force in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

Diet scale of labouring prisoners.	Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.	Punishment diet scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year.
1	2	3	4
Mercara Jail	Detailed statements of all diets are printed in Statements Nos. 50 to 52.		Nil.

(50).

Diet scale for all classes of native convicts in use in the Mercara Jail.

1	2							3							4						
	For men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.							Simple, women and under-trial.							Juvenile prisoners.						
Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Rice	oz. 26	oz. 13	oz. 26	oz. 13	oz. 26	oz. 13	oz. 26	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 10	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 20	oz. 10	oz. 22
Ragi	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat (with bone)	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Curds	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
Gingelly oil	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ghee	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Salt	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Curry powder.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Garlic	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Firewood	1½ to 2 lbs. daily.							1½ to 2 lbs. daily.							1½ to 2 lbs. daily.						

Notes—1. Man who do not eat meat to get 4 oz. of dhal and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.
2. Two drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten when sprinkled over the food.

(51). Diet scale for European and Eurasian prisoners in use in the Mercara Jail.

Articles.	1							2							3							Remarks.						
	Sunday.	Monday.	Tues- day.	Wednes- day.	Thurs- day.	Friday.	Satur- day.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tues- day.	Wednes- day.	Thurs- day.	Friday.	Satur- day.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tues- day.	Wednes- day.	Thurs- day.	Friday.	Satur- day.							
Bread	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Medium labouring diet—oz. 12 bread. 8 meat. 8 vegetables. Other ingredients are the same.						
Meat	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
Rice	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10							
Vegetable	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Non-labouring, under-trial diet—oz. 12 bread. 6 meat. 8 vegetables Other ingredients are the same.						
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Curry powder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pepper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Dhal flour	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	For females Full diet 12 oz. bread. 8 " meat. Medium 12 " bread. 6 " meat.						
Wheat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Ghee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Tamarind	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A quarter of a pint daily. Two pounds daily.						
Limo pickle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Sugar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Coffee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Milk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1½ lbs. daily per sick 10 " " during monsoon.						
Firewood	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							

(52).

Scale for hospital diet in use in the Mercara Jail.

2		3																					
Classes of diet.		Ingredients.																					
		Rice.	Ragi.	Dhal.	Meat.	Gingelly oil.	Ghee.	Tamarind.	Salt	Curry powder without chilly.	Onions.	Garlic.	Vegetables.	Pepper.	Milk.	Curds.	Sugar.	Sugar.	Firewood.				
		lb	oz	lb	oz	oz	oz	dr	dr	dr	dr	dr	dr	dr	oz	dr	seer	seer	oz	oz	dr	lb	
Spoon...	{	Perridge	...	12	...	4	1	4	...	2	4	5	2	4	1/2	6	...	1/2	1/2	2	1	...	1 1/2 lbs. daily per sick. 10 " " during monsoon.
	{	Rice	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	2	4	5	2	4	1/2	6	...	1/2	1/2	2	1	...
2		Milk and rice	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	1	...	
3		Sore mouth	...	12	...	4	1	...	...	8	...	5	...	2	1/2	8	1/2	1/2	...	...	8	
4		Ordinary rice or ragi diet	...	1	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	8	10	5	8	1	6	...	...	1/2	...	
5		Mulagaitanni and rice.	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	10	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Kanji diet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(53). Statement showing sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																												
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Average daily strength.		Maximum population on any one day.		Number admitted into hospital.		Daily average number of sick.		Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		Ratio per mille of average strength.																							
															A		B		C		D															
			M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.													
			M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.													
1	Mercara Jail.	Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil Prisoners ... Total ...	102 14 9 125	8 2 ... 10	110 16 9 135	60 3 1 64	11 26 47 84	2 0 ... 2	38 22 ... 60	62 48 1 67	49 3 47 44	71 9 3 83	5 4 ... 9	76 13 3 92	15 15	15 15 79	79 79	6 6	240 231	54 84	240 232	04 42	13 18	14 18 12	64 71 11	99 09	82 54	96 09	02 07	96 02	02 02	96 02	03 07

(55). Statement showing the mortality among the convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904 according to the length of original sentence.

Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding three years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
	*Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Mercara Jail	24.80	4	161.20	4.03	...	...	9.30	...	...	20.78	2	96.25	3.58	...	...	62.40	6	96.02

*Note.—The yearly average number is obtained by a census taken on the last day of each month, the monthly results being added together and the total divided by 12.

(56). Statomont showing the mortality among the convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904 according to the length of time passed in jail.

Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months in jail.			Above 6 months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
1	Mercara Jail	...	27.04	5	178.05	6.98	1	143.27	9.33	...	...	7.00	...	...	11.24	...	...	...	...

(57). Statement showing the condition of the convicts discharged from the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

Jails	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					Remarks.
			a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d		
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	
2	3	4	5					6					7
Morcom Jail ...	148	18	20	40	17	8	85	8	20	4	6	38	Of 148 shown as discharged, one was executed and six others died in jail; the weights of these were not taken.

(58). Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the
excluding the cost of building new jails

1	2	3				4			
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.			
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A	B	C	D
						Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Mercara Jail ...	62.49	3.48	1.47	67.44	Rs. 4,253	...	Rs. 4,253	Rs. 63.06
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	26	2.62	...	2.88	36	...	86	12.50

—continued.

7		8					9			
Clothing and bed- ding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conser- vancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordi- nary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. 94	Rs. 1.42	Rs. 18	Rs. 51	...	Rs. 69	Rs. 1.02	...	...	...	...
...

—continued.

12

Contingencies.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. 129	Rs. 30	Rs. 18	Rs. 1	...	...	Rs. 178	Rs. 2.64
...

Note.—The expenditure is shown in this statement in rupees and decimals of a rupee.

prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1904 and of additions, alterations and repairs.

5						6						
Dieting charges.						Hospital charges.						
A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength	Cost per head of average number sick.
Rs. 3,198	Rs. 15	...	...	Rs. 3,213	Rs. 48'70	Rs. 36	...	Rs. 85	...	Rs. 121	Rs. 1'79	Rs. 153'16
111	...	...	...	111	38'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

10								11	
Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
For fighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for re-captures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. 151	Rs. 101	Rs. 350	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	Rs. 10	Rs. 657	Rs. 9'74	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	13	28	9'72	...	...

—continued.

13												14	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.												Grand total of ex- pendi- ture.	Total cost per head of average strength.
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
Conser- vancy and water- supply dead- stock.	Dietary dead- stock.	Hospital dead- stock.	Garden and agricul- tural plant.	Light- ing dead- stock.	Discipli- nary dead- stock.	Arms and accou- tre- ments (original cost).	Dairy, live- stock and plant (exclud- ing main- tenance).	Draught cattle (exclud- ing keep, which goes under 10 F).	Other mis- cella- neous dead- stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,585	Rs. 127'30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	60'76

(59). Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the years 1901-1904 excluding the cost of building new jails, and of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jail.	Class of expenditure.	Cost per head of average strength in the year.			
			1901	1902	1903	1904
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mercara	(a) Establishment	47.48	50.69	57.28	63.06
		(b) Dieting charges	55.14	40.65	35.44	48.70
		(c) Hospital charges	2.14	1.50	1.45	1.79
		(d) Clothing and bedding	7.69	0.44	8.70	1.42
		(e) Sanitation	0.68	1.60	1.31	1.02
		(f) Charges for moving prisoners	...	...	...	...
		(g) Miscellaneous	2.56	8.81	4.34	9.74
		(h) Travelling allowance	...	...	0.15	...
		(i) Contingencies	1.48	2.65	1.95	2.64
		(k) Extraordinary charges	0.21	0.07	...	...
		Total Expenditure	116.00	104.89	104.69	127.30

Note.—The average cost per head under item (b) is arrived at after excluding civil prisoners, whereas the average total expenditure includes that class.

(60). Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as			
							A	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.		K	L							
								B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.	New jails.									
																		G	H		I	J	
							On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e. g., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works (vide H. D.—J. Circular No. 19, dated 12th September 1884).	Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to agricultural, private individuals or departments other than the P. W. Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7																	
1	Mercara Jail 0.95 *	61.54	0.79	...	...	4.44	3.87	7.55	2.94	6.00	1.36	...	...	...	...	27.90	5.01	...	1.50	0.29	12.27	45.48	

* Includes a condemned prisoner confined in the solitary cells for 46 days previous to his execution.

(61). Statement showing the nett cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1904.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1904.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10 less total of column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mercara Jail ...	61.54	34.59	Rs. ...	Rs. 470	Rs. 470	Rs. 6,548	Rs. ...	Rs. 6,548	Rs. 6,078	Rs. 98.77	Rs. 175.72	

Note.—For the purposes of this Statement the heading "jail manufactures" is construed as including employment under the P. W. D. or private individuals as shown in cols. 8L and 9 of Statement No. 60.

(62). Statement showing the nett cost of the prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the year 1904.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. 58).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement No. 58).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement No. 61).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mercara Jail ...	Rs. 8,585	Rs. 127.30	Rs. 6,078	Rs. 90.12	Rs. 2,507	Rs. 37.18	

(53). Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil courts in the year 1904.

Class of courts.	Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other suits.									Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of Landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Munsiffs' Courts	563	23	5	...	60	...	1	...	26	115	678		
Munsiffs' Courts (Small Cause Suits)	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773
First Assistant Commissioner's Court	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,349	28	9	...	71	...	1	...	26	135	1,484		

(64). Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil courts in the year 1904.

Class of courts.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.											Remarks.
	Not exceeding.										Total value of suits.	
	Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 5,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Of which the value cannot be estimated in money.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Munsifs' Courts	2	41	305	270	41	...	...	...	19	1,07,577	P.
Munsifs' Courts (Small Cause Suits)	111	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,915	
First Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	1	29	3	...	...	78,316	
District Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	113	703	305	270	42	29	3	...	19	2,04,808		

(65). Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil suits

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of			
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without	
				Compro-mised.	Decreed on confession.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Munsiffs' Courts	795	...	61	78	112
Munsiffs' Courts (Small Cause Suits)	862	...	93	53	115
First Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court	40	...	7	2	3
District Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,697	...	164	133	230

(66). Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil miscellaneous

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of			
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without	
				Compro-mised.	Decreed on confession.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Munsiffs' Courts	773	...	263	12	6
First Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court	55	...	26	2	...
District Judge's Court	30	...	26	...	...
Total	861	...	315	14	6

(67). Statement showing the business of the civil appellate

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551 C. P. C.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard	
					Confirmed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Subordinate Judge's Court	41	...	...	...	...	...
District Judge's Court	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total	47	...	...	2	...	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	1	...	...	1	...	...
} Appeals from original decrees	15	7	...	...	...	...
} Appeals from appellate decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	7	...	1	...	...
Grand Total	63	7	...	3	...	...

(68). Statement showing the business of the civil appellate

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Decisions confirmed section 551 C.P.C.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard	
					Confirmed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Subordinate Judge's Court	23	...	...	1	...	...
District Judge's Court	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	...	...	1	...	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	6	1	...	...	...	...
} Appeals from original orders	6	...	...	...	...	...
} Appeals from appellate orders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	1	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	42	1	...	1	...	...

in the courts of original jurisdiction in the year 1904.

suits disposed of.										
contest.		On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plain- tiff.	For defend- ant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defend- ant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
199	2	...	...	173	58	112	15	91	43	
347	1	...	...	163	27	60	2	42	33	
...	...	...	...	11	4	6	...	99	30	
...	
550	3	3	...	347	89	178	17	...	...

cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the year 1904.

cases disposed of.										Remarks.
contest.		On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		
Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plain-tiff.	For defend-ant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defend-ant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
215	10	...	...	123	94	44	1	31	13	
...	...	...	...	17	...	9	...	40	16	
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	41	21	
215	10	...	...	141	101	53	1	...	...

courts in the year 1904—Regular appeals.

<i>ex-parte</i> .		Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561 Act, XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	90	4	2	...	5	...	30	2	
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	23	1	
...	...	32	4	3	...	6	...	...	3	
...	1	...	1	...	463	...	
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	
...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	38	4	4	...	7	...	...	...

courts in the year 1904—Miscellaneous appeals.

<i>ex-parte</i> .		Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	...	15	...	4	...	1	...	22	...	
...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	
1	...	22	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	148	...	
...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	118	...	
...	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	30	...	6	...	3	...	...	...

(69). Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees of the civil courts in the year 1904.

Class of courts.	Applications disposed of				Number of applications.										Remarks.						
	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property	On which immovable property	On which possession was given.	On which specific performance was enforced.		On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Munsiffs' Courts ...	3,331	...	390	320	1,907	764	19	Rs. 49,501	10	180	131	329	39	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
First Assistant Commissioner's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court	147	...	13	30	74	30	2	33,429	...	10	12	23	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
District Judge's Court	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,529	...	404	350	1,981	794	21	82,930	10	190	143	352	47	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...

(70). Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the year 1904.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.										Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Application being sent to the magistrate to be dealt with								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Munsif's Court, Mercara ...	10	6	...	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Virajendrapet ...	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23	8	...	3	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(71). Statement of instruments registered, and of the value of property transferred by registered instruments, during the year 1904.

District.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable											
		Compulsory.											
		Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (a).		Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100, sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.		Instruments of mortgage.		Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) & (c).		Instruments of perpetual lease, section 17, clause (d).	
		No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Value of annual rents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Coorg.	9	5	Rs. 1,681	364	Rs. 2,13,055	141	Rs. 6,837	396	Rs. 2,44,950	105	Rs. 2,60,795	1	Rs. 15
Total for 1903	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1902	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued.

property, Book I—Continued.

Compulsory—Continued.				Optional.									
Instruments of lease (other than of perpetual leases).		Total of compulsory registrations.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage.	Instruments of lease.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).		Awards, section 17, clause (i).		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	
No.	Value of annual rents.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	Rs. 2,830	1039	Rs. 7,30,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	Rs. 997
...	...	833	6,67,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	817	4,93,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued.

Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I—Continued.				Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.									
Optional—Continued.				Compulsory.									
Total of optional registrations relating to immovables property.				Instruments of gift of moveable property, section 123, clause (2), of the Transfer of Property Act.	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, section 18, clause (d).	Obligations for the payment of money, section 18, clause (f).		All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f).		Total of registrations in Book IV.		Number of wills registered, Book III.	
No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
17	Rs. 997	...	...	329	Rs. 34,520	14	Rs. 2,735	86	Rs. 56,891	429	Rs. 94,146	4	...
141	6,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	60,909	1	1
167	10,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	2,50,793	6	2

(72). Statement of income, namely, fees realized on registrations and all other receipts, during the year 1904.

District	Fees on registrations affecting							
	Compulsory.							
	Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100, sections 51 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.	Instruments of mortgage.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease, section 17, clause (d).	Instruments of lease (other than of perpetual leases).	Total fees on compulsory registrations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg ...	13	1,005	93	1,102	835	1	33	3,172
Total for 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,977
Total for 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484

Continued.

immoveable property, Book I—continued.

Optional.								Total fees on registrations affecting immoveable property.
Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage.	Instruments of lease.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Awards, section 17, clause (i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total fees on optional registrations.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	17	...	17	3,189
...	90	3,076
...	144	2,828

Continued.

Fees on registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.							
Compulsory.	Instruments of sale, etc., of moveable property, section 18, clause (d).	Obligations for the payment of money, section 18, clause (f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f).	Total fees on registrations affecting moveable property.	Fees on registration of wills in Book III.	Fees on registration of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III.	Total of fees on all registrations.
Instruments of gift of moveable property, section 123, clause (2), of the Transfer of Property Act.							
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	235	16	194	476	14	...	3,659
...	...	...	...	498	4	5	3,493
...	...	...	...	697	21	10	3,552

Continued.

Receipts other than fees on registrations.							Total income.
Fines under sections 24 and 34.	Fees on commissions issued, sections 33 and 38.	Fees on valuations paid, sections 31, 32 and 38.	Fees for inspection of Books I and II, and the indexes to Book I, section 57.	Copying fees credited to Government.	All other receipts.	Total receipts.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8	...	150	112	129	135	534	4,193
...	538	4,031
...	552	3,904

(73). Statement of expenditure on registration during the year 1904.

District.	Fixed sala-ries of regis-tering officers.	Percentage paid to registering officers.	Cost of establishments.			Other items of expenditure.	Total expenditure.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg ...	Rs. 1,684	Rs. 769	Rs. 721	...	Rs. 2,574	Rs. *95	Rs. 2,669
Total for 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,698
Total for 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,875

* Includes refunds of excess registration fees and penalty levied under sections 24 and 34 of the Registration Act.

(74). Statement of principal operations other than registrations in Books I, III and IV during the year 1904.

District.	Covers containing wills deposited, section 42.	Covers containing wills withdrawn, section 44.	Covers containing wills opened, section 45.	Wills removed to courts under section 259 of the Indian Succession Act, copy being kept in Book III under section 46.	Powers of attorney authenticated.	Registra-tions under section 24.	Registra-tions under section 34.	Refusals to register, sections 71 and 76.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coorg ...	...	...	...	...	24	2	4	8
Total for 1903.	...	...	...	...	25	1	6	9
Total for 1902.	...	...	...	...	24	6	11	4

Continued.

Appeals against such refusals (Sec. 72), and applications under section 73 regarding such refusals.		Registration ordered by civil court, section 77.	Prosecu-tions, section 83.	Number of orders and certificates filed in Book No. I, under section 89 of the Registration Act.				Searches or applica-tions for copies.
Registra-tion ordered.	Registra-tion refused.			Under Land Im-provement Loans Act.	Under Agricul-turists' Loans Act.	Under section 316, Code of Civil Pro-cedure.	Granted by revenue officers.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6	...	...	...	52	83	31	...	112
...	...	...	...	24	76	47	...	74
1	...	...	..	10	316	55	...	218

(75). Statement showing the constitution of the District Board in Coorg during the year 1904-1905.

Serial number of the Board.	Name of Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of members on the Board.			
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.
1	Coorg District Board.	Regulation No. VI of 1900.	1,581.66	180,607	5	9	2	16

Continued.

Number of members on the Board—cont.				Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.			Remarks.
Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
10	6	7	9	3	8.3	5.0	13.3	

(76). Statement showing the income of the District Board in Coorg during the year 1904-1905.

Serial No. of Board.	Name of Board.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—Land Revenue.	VI.—Provincial Rates.	XII Interest.	XVII. Police.	XIX.—Education.
			Mohatarfa paid by non-agriculturists.	Local rate.	Interest on investments.	Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.	School fees. Primary schools.
1	Coorg District Board	Rs. 30,792*	Rs. 5,252	Rs. 29,906	Rs. 349	Rs. 8,002	Rs. 8,270

Continued.

XX.—Medical.			XXV.—Miscellaneous.			
Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeon.	Total.	Market fees.	Sale of manure.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. 1,015	Rs. 208	Rs. 1,223	Rs. 1,705	Rs. 189	Rs. 63	Rs. 1,957

Continued.

XXXII.—Civil Works.					Total income excluding opening balance.	Total income including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population.	Remarks.
In charge of Civil Officers.									
Tolls on ferries.	Tolls on roads.	Staging-bungalow fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
Rs. 1,703	Rs. 17,990	Rs. 548	Rs. 12	Rs. 20,253	Rs. 65,442	Rs. 96,034	Rs. 0-3-1	Rs. 0-5-9	

N.D.—These headings under which there are no entries to record have been designedly omitted from this statement.

* This figure differs from the actual balance shown in Statement No. 77 for 1903-1904 for the reason that certain supplemental book adjustments were not communicated by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, until long after the close of the year.

(77). Statement showing the expenditure of the District Board in Coorg during the year 1904-1905.

Serial No. of Board.	Name of Board.	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	I.—Refunds and drawbacks.	15.—Post Office.	18.—Administration.			
				Local rate refunds.	District post establishment.	General establishment of Local Funds.			
						Office establishment.	Office contingencies (stationery locally purchased).	Travelling allowance to Board members.	Total.
1	Coorg District Board.	Rs. 30,792	Rs. 65,242	Rs. 40	Rs. 7,244	Rs. 1,086	Rs. 60	Rs. 565	Rs. 1,721

Continued.

20.—Police.				22.—Education.				24.—Medical.		
Cattle-pound charges.				Maintenance and management	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Total.
Establishment.	Contingencies.	Refunds.	Total.	Primary schools.						
Rs. 1,273	Rs. 8	Rs. 50	Rs. 1,331	Rs. 13,911	Rs. 580	Rs. 260	Rs. 14,751	Rs. 1,682	Rs. 3,494	Rs. 5,176

Continued.

32.—Miscellaneous.			45.—Civil Works			
Rewards for the destruction of dogs.	Other petty establishment and charges (conservancy).	Total.	In Charge of Civil Officers.			
			Staging bungalows and serai establishment charges.	Ferry and toll establishments and contingencies.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.
Rs. 66	Rs. 313	Rs. 384	Rs. 1,760	Rs. 469	Rs. 334	Rs. 2,563

Continued.

45.—Civil Works—Continued.								
Buildings.		Communications.		Water-supply and water works.	Other works of improvement.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Total.
Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.	Repairs.				
Rs. 157	Rs. 351	Rs. 12,517	Rs. 11,979	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,015	Rs. 3,552	Rs. 362	Rs. 31,933

Continued.

Contributions.	Total Expenditure.	Balance.			Remarks.
To other Boards.		Deposit.	Actual balance.	Total.	
Rs. 500	Rs. 65,043	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 20,391	Rs. 30,391	

N.B.—Those headings under which there are no entries to record have been designedly omitted from this statement.

(78). Statement showing the constitution of the municipal committees during the year 1904-1905.

Name of district.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	Number of members of committee.							
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6							
Coorg.	1	Mercara	...	6,732	5	1	9	15	7.	8	4	11
	2	Virajendrapet	...	4,283	4	10	...	14	4	10	2	12
	3	Fraserpet	...	1,600	3	6	...	9	3	6	...	9
	4	Somwarpet.	...	1,745	3	7	...	10	3.	7	...	10
	5	Kodlipet	...	889	3	6	...	9	3	6	...	9
		Total ..	Act XV of 1873. Total ..	15,249	18	30	9	57	20	37	6	51

Statement showing the income of the municipalities during the year 1904-1905.

(79).

1	2	3	4	5										6	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
				Municipal rates and taxes.											Realizations under special Acts.	Revenue derived from municipal property.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Name of district.	Name of municipality.	Rs.	P.	a	b	c	Octroi.				d	e	f	g	h	i	Total.	Other rates.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Lighting rate.	Water rate.	Tolls on roads and ferries.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on houses and lands.	7,323 2,798	515 11 83 50 78	1,938 950 313 608 340	1,766	10,121	4,156	1,766	9,040	4,756	1,667	Total.	Other sources.	From the licenses for the sale of spirits and drugs.	From hackney carriages.	From pounds.	638 331 330 428 432	2,159	1,760	Fees and revenue from tramways.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter houses.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, daks bungalows.	Process charges.	Tax on brick kilns.	Tax on sand.	Tax on pandals.	30 3 2 10	81	93																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

Statement showing the expenditure of the municipalities during the year 1904-1905.

[illegible]

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(81).

Total area under crops for the year 1904-1905.

	English or Vernacular names.	Acres.	
Cereals and pulses.	{ 1. Rice	79,111	<i>Note.</i> —This is Form A-3 of the tables of agricultural statistics.
	2. Wheat .. ...	...
	3. Barley .. ...	...
	4. Cholun or Jawar (millet) .. ...	...
	5. Cumbu' or Bajra (millet) .. ...	...
	6. Ragi	5,268	
	7. Milzo .. ...	...
	8. Gram (pulse)	1,170	
	9. Other food-grains includ- ing pulses	2,684	
	Total	88,233	
Oilseeds.	{ 10. Linseed .. ...	...
	11. Tili or gingelly	101	
	12. Others .. ...	...
	Total	101	
Sugar.	{ 13. Condiments and spices	39	
	14. Sugarcane .. ...	...
	15. Others .. ...	...
	Total	39	
Fibres.	{ 16. Cotton .. ...	...
	17. Jute .. ...	...
	18. Others .. ...	...
	Total .. ...	...
Dyes.	{ 19. Indigo .. ...	...
	20. Others .. ...	...
	Total .. ...	...
Drugs and narcotics.	{ 21. Opium	48,142	
	22. Coffee .. ...	...
	23. Tea .. ...	...
	24. Tobacco	74	
	25. Cinchona	176	
	26. Indian hemp .. ...	...
	27. Others .. ...	...
	Total	48,392	
	28. Padder crops .. ...	...
	29. Orchard and garden produce	3,281	
	30. Miscellaneous { Food crops { Non-food †	1,145†	† Cardamoms.
	Total	4,376	
	31. Grand Total	141,141	
	32. Area cropped more than once	1,414†	† Double crop rice ... 695 acres. Second dry crops ... 719 "
	33. Net area cropped during the year	139,727	

(52).

Rates of rent and produce for the year 1904-1905.

District.				Average rent per acre for land suited for			Average produce of land per acre in lbs.		
				Rice.	Inferior grains.	Coffee.	Rice.	Inferior grains.	Coffee.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Coorg	{	Maximum	...	4-0-0	1-12-0	2-4-0	1,448	808	246 lbs. in European Estates.
		Minimum	...	1-8-0	0-3-0	0-8-0			82 lbs. in Native Estates.

(83).

Price of labour for the year 1904-1905.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day	Camel per day	Donkeys per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled	Unskilled.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coorg Re.	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	...	"	...

(84).

Statement of live-stock, ploughs and carts for the year 1904-1905.

	No.	Note.—This is Form A-4 of the tables of agricultural statistics prepared quinquennially.
1. Bulls and bullocks	51,653	
2. Cows	42,077	
3. Male buffaloes	16,230	
4. Cow buffaloes	10,167	
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	40,194	
6. Sheep	310	
7. Goats	2,732	
8. Horses and ponies	229	
9. { Mules ... ..	...
{ Donkeys	316	
10. Camels ... ..	...
11. Ploughs	34,237	
12. Carts	763	

(85).

Imports for the year 1904-1905.

Major head.	Quantity.	Value.	Place from which imported.
1	2	3	4
Agricultural implements	Rs. 11,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Animals living	1,28,000	Mysore.
Apparel including haberdashery and millinery	13,500	Madras and Bombay.
Arms and ammunition	4,000	Do
Books and printed matter including maps and charts.	2,500	Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras.
Building and engineering materials	7,000	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore, & Tellicherry.
Candles	2,400	Madras and Mangalore.
Coir manufactured	3,500	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Cotton	2,500	Mysore and Madras.
Manufactured piece-goods	1,17,000	Madras, Bombay, Madras, Salem & Mysore.
Drugs and other medicines	20,500	Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Mangalore.
Earthenware	5,000	Mysore.
Flax manufactures including ropes	2,000	Madras and Calcutta.
Fruits and vegetables	45,000	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Glass and glassware	6,500	Madras and Bombay.
Grains	3,24,000	Mysore and Mangalore.
Gums and resins	2,500	Mysore and Madras.
Hardware and cutlery	15,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Leather manufactures	2,500	Madras, Mangalore, Mysore & Tellicherry
Liquore	40,000	Madras and Mangalore.
Machines and small works	3,500	Madras and Bombay.
Metals	12,000	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Oils	2,10,000	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Paper and paste-boards	3,000	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore & Tellicherry
Provisions	1,21,000	Madras, Mysore, Tellicherry & Mangalore
Salt	1,40,000	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Spices	55,000	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Sugar and saccharine produce	1,50,000	Mysore, Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Silk	2,500	Madras and Mysore.
Tobacco	35,000	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Umbrellas	13,000	Madras and Bombay.
Wood and timber manufactures	20,000	Mysore, Madras, Cannanore and Mangalore.
Wool and woollen manufactures	18,000	Madras, Bombay, Mangalore, Tellicherry and Mysore.
Sundries	1,20,000	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Treasure	13,61,000	Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Tellicherry.
Government stores	26,000	Madras, Bombay and Mangalore.
Total	30,41,400	

(86). Exports for the year 1904-1905.

Major head.						Quantity.	Value.	Place to which exported.
1						2	3	4
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	Tons. 3,930	Rs. 25,74,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	Mangalore and Bangalore.
Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Mysore.
Grain and pulse	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,000	Tellicherry and other places in Malabar.
Hides and horns	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Cardamoms and spices	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,500	Mysore, Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	Mysore
Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	Mysore, Mangalore, Malabar & Madras.
Sandalwood	...	...	...	...	...	208	1,02,800	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Total.....						...	30,78,700	

(87). Coinage for the year 1904-1905.

1	2						3	4
District.	Bullion and coins imported during the year in lbs.						Sovereigns imported during the year.	Remarks.
	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.			
	State.	Private	State.	Private.	State.	Private.		
Coorg	31,375	...	18,285	...	Rs. 30,000	There is no mint in Coorg and there are no reliable data to form even an approximate estimate of the value of coins in circulation.

(88). Paper currency for the year 1904-1905.

1						2	3	4				5		
Notes in treasury at the beginning of the year.						Total value of notes received during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	Notes in treasury at the end of the year.				Remarks.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.				Small notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.				Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	There are no data from which to form any estimate of the amount of notes in circulation in the province.
251	2,520	534	50,700	0	4,500	5,04,175	5,81,240	450	3,455	376	36,700	1	500	



V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(89).

Account of the gross and nett revenue for the year 1904-1905.

Gross and nett revenue for the year 1904-1905.									
Sources of revenue.	Gross receipts.	Charges against income.					Total.	Nett receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges of collection including cost of salt, opium and maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments under treaty and engagements.	Allowance of district and village officers and in-standars and charitable grants.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land revenue ...	3,30,829	1,309	58,042	5,578	15,068	80,597	2,50,232	...	
Forest ...	90,417	...	80,732	...	...	80,732	9,685	...
Excise on spirits and drugs.	1,79,128	334	5,837	...	...	6,171	1,72,957	...
Total ...	6,00,374	1,643	1,45,211	5,578	15,068	1,67,500	4,32,874	...	
Assessed Taxes-Income-tax	7,112	25	...	...	...	25	7,087	...
Total ...	7,112	25	...	...	...	25	7,087	...
Stamps. { General ...	12,759	801	577	...	...	878	11,881	...
{ Court fees ...	30,858	...	250	...	...	250	30,608	...
Law and Justice. { Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Real fines ...	8,881	236	...	...	...	236	3,645	...
{ Miscellaneous ...	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	...
Interest ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	...
Miscellaneous...	389	26	...	...	...	26	863	...
Jails ...	900	...	...	...	...	...	900	...
Registration ...	4,189	62	2,500	...	...	2,562	1,627	...
Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	8,667	...	...	...	...	...	8,667	...
Medical ...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130	...
Stationery and printing ...	859	...	...	...	...	...	859	...
Cemetery funds ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
Postage and service labels.	26,678	...	16,927	...	...	16,927	9,751	...
Public Works. { Refunds ...	2,519	...	...	...	...	...	2,519	...
{ Sales ...	633	...	...	...	...	...	633	...
{ Real ...	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	...
Military fund ...	2,180	...	...	...	...	...	2,180	...
Electric telegraph ...	359	...	...	...	...	...	359	...
Total ...	99,430	625	20,254	...	...	20,879	78,551	...
Total Imperial ...	7,06,916	2,293	1,65,465	5,578	15,068	1,88,404	5,18,512	...	
Incorporated Local Funds.									
Village Officers' Cess Fund	45,536	77	42,274	...	9,551	51,902	...	6,366	
Coorg District Fund ...	65,242	90	4,406	...	...	4,496	60,746	...
Total ...	1,10,778	167	46,680	...	9,551	56,398	54,380	...	
Excluded Local Funds.									
Municipal Funds ...	29,215	53	1,152	...	...	1,205	28,010	...
School Plantation Fund ...	6,599	...	5,891	...	...	5,891	708	...
Total ...	35,814	53	7,043	...	...	7,096	28,718	...
Total Local ...	1,46,592	220	53,723	...	9,551	63,494	83,098	...	
Gross Receipts ...	8,53,508	2,513	2,19,188	5,578	24,619	2,51,898	6,01,610	...	

(90). Accounts of expenditure from nett income for the year 1904-1905.

Heads of expenditure.								Amount last year, 1903-1904.	Amount present year, 1904-1905.
								Rs.	Rs.
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,199	43,026
Judicial charges	...	{ Courts	...	...	...	...	...	44,876	43,993
	...	{ Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	8,970	9,825
Police charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,585	43,205
Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,984	1,84,564
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	168
Superannuation and retired allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	11,672
Public works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,945	3,16,171
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,137	25,788
Stationery and printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,245	4,707
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	1,718
Total Imperial								6,97,728	6,84,837
<i>Local.</i>									
District Fund expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,222	61,146
Municipal and School Plantation Funds expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,413	33,740
Total Local								1,00,635	94,886
Grand total								7,98,363	7,79,723
Surplus								...	...
Deficit								1,33,574	1,78,113

(91). Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries
for the year 1904-1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash balance of last year	Rs. 2,25,116	Expenditure as per Statements Nos. 89 and 90	Rs. 10,31,621
Nett revenue as per Statement No. 89 deducting Rs. 732 being sale proceeds of lands separately shown	6,00,878	Re-payment of loans, railways & interest.	10,019
Receipts on account of loans and railways ...	...	Advances	12,087
Service Funds ... ..	...	Re-payment of deposits	2,44,186
Re-payment of advances, etc.	17,480	Bills of other treasuries paid ...	10,48,870
Deposits	2,44,315	Expenditure on account of other Govts ...	10,967
Prize money ... ..	...	Remittances to State treasuries ...	3,10,907
Sale proceeds of waste lands	732		
Bills drawn on other treasuries	3,52,699		
Family remittances ... ..	...	
Remittances from other treasuries	13,17,000		
Add amount deducted as per Statement No. 89 ...	2,51,898		
Total	30,10,118		
Disbursements	26,68,657		
Cash balance at the end of the year ...	3,41,461	Total	26,68,657

(92).

Excise Revenue and

District.	Detail of gross receipts during											
	Imported liquors.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at different rates from ordinary country spirits (Beer).			Country spirits and fermented liquor.				Opium.			
	License fees.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Rent on toddy trees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Gain on opium.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coorg ...Rs.	1,260	503	315	818	1,48,199	9,754	13,823	1,71,776	...	731	973	1,104
Total of previous year...Rs.	960	446	495	941	1,51,918	9,774	14,806	1,76,498	...	620	358	987

(93).

Excise charges

Name of district, circle or other division.	Detail of charges during			
	Establishments.	Travelling allowance.	Supplies and services.	Contingencies.
1	2	3	4	5
Coorg Rs.	4,642	1,026	27	142
Total of previous year ... Rs.	4,620	1,052	45	234

(94).

Manufactories, licenses, and shops

District.	Manufacture of liquor.			Vend of					
	Number of			Number of wholesale licenses for sale of					
	Breweries.	Distilleries for the manufacture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Country spirits distilleries.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.		Country spirits.	Country fermented liquor (tari &c.)	Opium and its preparations.	Drugs other than opium
			Central distilleries public or private	Imported.	Manufactured	Arrack.	Toddy.	Opium.	Ganja
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coorg.	1	3	...	4	1	1	...
Total of previous year.	1	3	...	4	...	1	1 *

* Last year's report incorrectly classified the Government wholesale ganja depot at Madapatna near Fraserpet as a licensed place of storage.

nett revenue for 1904-1905.

the year from

Drugs other than opium.				Fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous.			Grand total.	Total charges	Nett revenue in the year.	
Ganja.				Rent of building.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
Duty.	License fees.	Gain on ganja.	Total.							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3,200	189	380	3,719	500	151	451	1,79,128	6,171	1,72,957	
3,200	105	...	3,305	325	178	503	1,83,194	6,204	1,76,900	

for 1904-1905.

the year.

Refunds.	Grand total charges.	Remarks.
6	7	8
894	6,171	
843	6,204	

for 1904-1905.

liquor and drugs.

Number of shops licensed to sell by retail.

European liquors imported or manufactured in India.			Country spirits.	Country fermented liquor (lari &c.)	Opium and its preparations.				Drugs other than opium.			
Imported.	Manufactured.	Total.			Raw opium.	Madak and Chundu and other preparations of opium.	Total of columns 16 and 17.	For medical purposes (drug-gist's permits and the like).	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0*	2	8	45	292	3	...	3	...	5	...	...	5
5	3	7	51	350	4	...	4	...	5	...	...	5

* This includes the three wholesale shops where the retail sale is also authorized.

(95).

Duty and consumption of

District.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at different rates from ordinary country spirits (Beer).		Country spirits issued from central distilleries, public or private.		
			Issues in Imperial gallons.		Rates of duty () per proof gallon.
	Issues strength of () degrees, Imperial gallon.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of () London proof.	At strength of 20 degrees under proof.	Equivalent at London proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coorg ...	3,570	...	36,797	29,488	Rs. A. P. 5 1 4
Total of previous year ...	349 *	...	36,591	29,273	5 1 4

* This figure represents the average monthly sale.

(96).

Incidence of consumption

District.	Population.				Number of persons per retail shop for sale of			
					Liquors.		Drugs.	
	Hindus.	Coorgs.	Christians and others.	Total.	Country spirits column 14 of Statement 94.	Country fermented liquors column 15 of Statement 94.	Opium and its preparations column 18 of Statement 94.	Other drugs column 23 of Statement 94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coorg ...	1,23,726	36,091	20,790	1,80,607	4,013	615	60,202	33,121
Total of previous year ...	1,23,726	36,091	20,790	1,80,607	3,344	507	45,152	30,121

(97).

Statement of demand, collection and

Head of revenue.	Demand of year.	Arrears outstanding.	Total demand.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License fees (foreign and country liquors) ...	10,834	...	10,834
Still head duty ...	1,49,679	...	1,49,679
Rent of toddy trees ...	13,776	729	14,505
Opium license fees ...	687	116	803
Gain on opium ...	373	...	373
Duty on ganja ...	3,200	...	3,200
Ganja license fees ...	173	...	173
Gain on ganja ...	380	...	380
Distillery rent ...	300	...	300
Miscellaneous ...	151	...	151
Beer license fee ...	270	...	270
Duty on beer ...	503	...	503
Total.....	1,80,326	845	1,81,171
Total of previous year...	1,79,791	1,089	1,80,880

spirits and drugs for 1904-1905.

Opium.				Other drugs.			Remarks.
Issues in seers from Government treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from treasuries amount sold by retail).		Prices per seer.		Amount sold by retail in seers.			
		Wholesale price at which opium is issued from the treasury.	Retail average price at which retail vendors sell.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Seers. Tolas.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Seers Tola				
32 52	57 8 0 Per Madras seer.	60 0 0 Per Madras seer.	816-12	...	...
35 24	57 8 0	60 0 0	769-36	...	...

for 1904-1905.

Gross excise receipts per ten thousand of total population to nearest rupee.			Nett excise revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total population. See column 23 of Statement 92.	Remarks.
From spirits and fermented liquors. total of columns 2, 5 & 9 of Statement 92.	From opium column 13 of Statement 92.	From drugs other than opium column 17 of Statement 92.		
10	11	12	13	14
Rs. 9,058	Rs. 61	Rs. 207	Rs. 9,609	
9,850	55	183	9,772	

balance of excise revenue for 1904-1905.

Collections made during the year against total in column 4.			Advance collections made in previous year against current demand	Remissions and amounts written off as irrecoverable.	Realizable balance (column 4 minus column 7, 8 and 9.	Advance collections for coming year.	Total realizations in year (columns 7 and 11).
Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,234	...	10,234	600	...	...	780	11,014
1,33,506	...	1,33,506	10,173	...	...	14,693	1,48,199
13,234	589	13,823	...	...	682	...	13,823
615	116	731	...	...	72	...	731
373	...	373	...	...	...	...	373
3,200	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	3,200
139	...	139	34	...	...	...	139
380	...	380	...	...	...	...	380
300	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
151	...	151	...	...	...	45	151
270	...	270	...	...	...	...	315
503	...	503	...	...	...	...	503
1,32,905	705	1,33,610	16,807	...	754	15,518	1,79,128
1,65,091	600	1,65,691	13,624	...	846	16,807	1,83,194

(98). Comparative statement of excise offences in 1904-1905.

Year.	Prosecutions.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Fines realized.	Reward to excise officers.	Reward to informants.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1904-05.	75	96	73	94	2	2	Rs. 1,224	Rs. 340	Rs. 256*	Rs. 628	* Rs. 104 awarded to the police, and Rs. 152 to informants.
1903-04.	80	115	68	92	12	23	1,075	412	126	537	

The details are as follow :—

						1904-05.	1903-04.
1.	Under sec. 45 of the Excise Act	(For illicit distillation of paddy arrack)	...	53	33		
2.	Do.	48 do. (For cultivating hemp without license)	...	...	18		
3.	Do.	49 do. (For selling toddy or arrack without license)	...	11	21		
4.	Do.	51 do. (For illegally possessing arrack or toddy)	...	6	6		
5.	Do.	52 do. (For breach of condition of license)	...	5	3		

(99). Statement of the working of the excise department for 1904-1905.

No.	Names.	Designation.	Number of shops visited and miles travelled.							
			Arrack.	Toddy.	Opium.	Ganja.	Beer.	Mothya-lated spirits.	Total.	Miles.
1	Kongandra Timmaiya	Inspector, North Coorg ...	1,256	956	59	76	58	245	2,650	2,016
2	Cheppudira Kariappa	„ South Coorg ...	519	794	61	61	52	52	1,539	2,533
3	Chonira Subbaiya ...	Tester, Mercara and Padinallaknad Taluks.	495	634	14	14	14	53	1,224	2,036
4	Mukkatira Kalappa ...	„ South Coorg ...	709	907	75	75	49	72	1,887	1,848
5	Apparandra Appaiya...	„ Nanjerajpatna Taluk	284	240	...	55	...	...	579	1,616

(100). Statement showing the abstract of receipts and charges under stamps for the year 1904-1905.

	Receipts.	Charges.				Nett receipts.	Cost of general supervision.	Cost of stamps and plain paper supplied from central depot.
		Discount and establishment for sale of stamps.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under the Stamp Act ...	12,759	577	301	...	878	11,881	...	} Not known.
Under the Court Fees Act.	80,858	250	...	...	250	30,608	...	
Total ...	43,017	827	301	...	1,128	42,489	...	
Total of previous year ...	43,035	770	443	...	1,213	42,422	...	...

(101). Statement showing the details of receipts on account of judicial stamps for the year 1904-1905.

District.	Sale of court fee stamps.	Sale of stamps for copies.	Sale of plain paper used with court fee labels.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg	80,110	...	172	576	80,858
Total of previous year ...	81,127	...	255	355	81,737

(102). Statement showing the details of receipts on account of non-judicial stamps for the year 1904-1905.

District.	Impressed stamps.	Impressed labels.	Hundis or inland bills of exchange.	One anna ad-hoc revenue stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg	10,307	...	167	2,064	161	12,759
Total of previous year...	9,713	...	173	1,841	141	11,868

(103). Statement showing the arrangements for the vend of stamps during the year 1904-1905.

District.	Number of vendors.	Discount allowed to vendors.			
		On judicial stamps.	On plain paper.	On non-judicial stamps.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg	10	244	8	577	829
Total of previous year ...	0	256	8	507	770

(104). Statement showing the insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments on which duty and penalty were levied by civil courts and Collectors during the year 1904-1905.

District.	By civil court under section 34 of Act II of 1899.		By Collector under sections 25, 27, 41 and 40 of Act II of 1899.	
	Number of cases dealt with.	Duty and penalty realized.	Number of cases dealt with.	Duty and penalty realized.
1	2	3	4	5
Coorg	77	Rs. 621	17	Rs. 109
Total of previous year ...	71	383	10	112

(105). Statement showing the stamp prosecutions during the year 1904-1905.

District.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of persons.			Amount of fines imposed.	Amount of rewards disbursed.	Remarks.
		Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	2	2	2	...	Rs. 7	Rs. ...	
Total of previous year ...	8	8	8	...	18	...	

(106). Statement showing the result of action taken by Collector to test valuation of estates for which applications for probate and letters of administration were put in during the year 1904-1905.

District.	Number of cases reported to Collector.	Number of such cases in which inquiries were instituted.	Amount of court fee originally paid in cases inquired into.	Amount of deficit court fee required.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coorg	3	3	Rs. 28	Rs. 22	Rs. ...	
Total of previous year ...	4	4	72	...	...

(107). Statement showing the collections of the tax under Act II of 1886 from salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities paid by Government in the year 1904-1905.

Class.	Income.		Paid by Government.					
			Salaries,		Pensions and annuities.		Total.	
			No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I	500	but less than	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	750	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	1,000	" "	5	130	2	43	7	173
IV	1,250	" "	1	26	...	...	1	26
V	1,500	" "	5	155	6	34	6	189
VI	1,750	" "	5	198	...	...	5	198
	Total I to VI		16	509	3	77	19	586
VII	2,000	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	2,500	" "	4	344	...	...	4	344
IX	5,000	" "	3	560	...	...	3	560
X	10,000	" "	1	250	...	...	1	250
XI	20,000	" "	1	566	...	...	1	566
XII	30,000	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII	40,000	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV	50,000	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV	1,00,000 and more	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total VII to XV		9	1,720	...	...	9	1,720
	Grand Total		25	2,229	3	77	28	2,306
	Total of previous year		26	2,122	2	52	28	2,174

(108). Statement showing the collections of the tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on securities in the year 1904-1905.

Class.	Rate of tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5
I to VI	At 4 pias in the rupee	Rs.	Rs.	
VII to XV	At 5 pias in the rupee	50,400	45	
	Total	50,400	45	
	Total of previous year	48,900	44	

(109).

Statement showing the collections of the tax

Class.	Amount of income.		Salaries, pen- sions, annuities, and gratuities paid by Government.		Salaries, pensions, an- nuities and gratuities paid by lo- cal authori- ties.		Salaries, &c., paid by companies, public bodies, associations, and private employers.				Profit of companies.	
			Tax levied under									
			No. of asses- sees.	Amount of tax.	No. of asses- sees.	Amount of tax.	No. of asses- sees.	Amount of tax.	No. of asses- sees.	Amount of tax.	No. of asses- sees.	Amount of tax.
Section 9 (1), Section 9 (2).												
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
II	500 but less than	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	750 "	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	1,000 "	1,250	7	173	1	25	6	130	7	163	...	...
V	1,250 "	1,500	1	26	...	...	2	28	1	28	...	...
VI	1,500 "	1,750	6	189	...	...	1	6	3	98	...	...
	1,750 "	2,000	5	198	...	...	5	128	1	48	...	...
	Total I to VI		19	586	1	25	14	292	12	322	...	...
VII	2,000 but less than	2,500	...	...	...	...	7	268	5	266	...	...
VIII	2,500 "	5,000	4	344	...	...	18	1,155	10	724	...	...
IX	5,000 "	10,000	3	560	1	148	1	127	8	1,019	...	...
X	10,000 "	20,000	1	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI	20,000 "	30,000	1	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII	30,000 "	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII	40,000 "	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV	50,000 "	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV	1,00,000 and more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total VII to XV		9	1,720	1	148	26	1,550	23	2,009	...	...
	Total I to XV		28	2,306	2	173	40	1,842	35	2,331	...	...
	Less commission		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...
	Grand Total		28	2,306	2	173	40	1,842	35	2,268	...	...
	Total of previous year		28	2,174	11	170	52	2,010	60	2,970	...	...

(110)

Statement showing the original and final demands and uncollected

Part of the Act under which the income is assessed.	Original demand.		Revision by Collec- tor.		Revision by Com- missioner.		Final demand.		Pro- cess by Collec- tor.		Fines by magis- trate.		Arrears of pre- vious year.		Total of columns 9, 11, 13 and 14.		Collec-	
	No. of asses- sees.	Amount of tax.	No. of petitions or objection.	Demand after disposal.	No. of petitions or objection.	Demand after disposal.	No. of asses- sees.	Amount of tax.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Tax.	Process.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Salaries and Pensions. Chapter III S. A and Part I, Schedule II.	105	Rs. 7,218	...	...	...	...	105	Rs. 7,218	1	Rs. 1	...	...	Rs. 928	Rs. 8,147	Rs. 5,683	Rs. 1
Profits of Companies. Chapter III B and Part II, Schedule II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on Securities. Chapter III C and Part III, Schedule II.	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...
Other sources of Income. Chapter III D and Part IV, Schedule II.	104	3,420	50	2,806	...	...	85	2,806	37	37	...	...	163	3,006	2,697	37
Total	209	10,683	50	2,806	...	...	190	10,069	38	38	...	...	1,091	11,198	8,425	38
Total of previous year	234	11,171	32	2,575	...	...	202	10,202	38	38	...	...	1,153	11,393	8,016	38

under Act II of 1886 in the year 1904-1905.

Interest on accrui- tions.	Other sources of income.		Total collections of tax.		Process by Collector.	Fines by magistrate.	Total of columns 17, 18 and 19.	Refunds.	Nett collections.	Remarks.
	Amount of tax.	No. of assess- ees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assess- ees.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	
...	56	1,117	77	1,598	32	...	1,630	...	1,330	
...	3	84	7	166	1	...	167	...	167	
...	8	230	18	568	2	...	570	...	570	
...	...	...	11	874	...	...	874	...	874	
...	67	1,481	113	2,766	35	...	2,741	...	2,741	
...	10	521	22	1,055	2	...	1,057	...	1,057	
...	10	655	42	2,878	1	...	2,879	...	2,879	
...	1	176	14	2,090	...	...	2,090	...	2,090	
...	...	...	1	250	...	...	250	...	250	
...	...	...	1	566	...	...	566	...	566	
...	
...	
45	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	45	
45	21	1,152	80	6,824	3	...	6,827	...	6,827	
45	88	2,833	193	9,530	38	...	9,568	...	9,568	
...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	...	63	
45	88	2,833	193	9,467	38	...	9,505	...	9,505	
41	74	2,518	225	9,896	38	...	9,934	...	9,934	

balances of sums due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1904-1905.

tions.				REMARKS.
Fines.	Arrears.	Total.	Balance.	
18	19	20	21	22
...	Rs. 906	Rs. 6,590	Rs. 1,425 (a)	(a) Amount shown in column 15 ... Deduct— 1 Collection in column 20 ... 2 Commission to companies, &c., under section 9 (2) ... 3 Tax on amount deducted from sala- ries on account of insurance premis. ... Rs. 8,147 6,590 63 69 6,722 Balance ... 1,425 of which Rs. 814 have since been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 611.
...	...	45	...	
...	136	2,870	136	
...	1,043	9,505	1,561	
...	1,055	10,000	1,091	

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES. ;

(111). Return showing births, deaths and marriages among the population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year 1904 and the average age at which death occurred.

Race or class.		Population of place or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Margara	...	6,732	30	77	209	45
Virajendrapet	...	4,233	27	62	1214	21
Fraserpet	...	1,600	13	12	99	23
Somwarpet	...	1,745	5	15	42	25
Kodlipet	...	889	6	26	23	40
Total	...	15,249	81	192	592	31

(112). Statement showing the births registered

No.	District and rural circles.			Population according to census of 1901.			Number of births registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2			3			4		
1	Coorg.	Mercara Taluk...	...	16,938	11,682	28,620	254	209	463
		Padinalknad ,,	...	15,355	13,265	28,620	534	484	1,018
		Yedenalknad,,	...	25,448	17,964	43,412	357	384	741
		Kiggatnad ,,	...	20,083	17,152	37,235	409	418	827
		Nanjaraipatna Taluk	...	22,434	20,286	42,720	445	476	921
		Total	...	100,258	80,349	180,607	1,999	1,971	3,970

(113). Statement showing births and deaths registered

Serial number.	District and rural circles.			Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population (census of 1901).			Births.		Number of deaths registered.		
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2			3	4	5			6		7		
1	Coorg.	Mercara Taluk	...	216.30	132	16,938	11,682	28,620	463	16.18	498	337	775
2		Padinalknad ,,	..	399.90	72	15,355	13,265	28,620	1,018	35.57	439	320	759
3		Yedenalknad ,,	..	201.45	215	25,448	17,964	43,412	741	17.07	557	386	943
4		Kiggatnad ,,	...	410.45	91	20,083	17,152	37,235	827	22.21	465	408	873
5		Nanjaraipatna Taluk	...	354.71	120	22,434	20,286	42,720	921	21.56	769	689	1,458
		Total	...	1,582.81	114	100,258	80,349	180,607	3,970	21.98	2,668	2,140	4,808

during the year 1904.

Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
5			6	7	8	9		
8'88	7'30	16'18	121'53	...	10'90	9'37	9'92	19'29
18'66	16'01	35'67	110'33	9'05	...	17'19	17'19	34'38
8'22	8'85	17'07	92'07	...	4'65	9'21	9'03	18'24
10'98	11'23	22'21	97'85	...	1'24	11'60	11'66	23'26
10'42	11'14	21'56	93'49	...	12'57	13'06	12'69	25'75
11'07	10'01	21'08	101'42	...	4'64	11'91	11'87	23'78

during the year 1904.

Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Deaths per 1,000 of population from											Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.
									Male.	Female.	Total.			
8	9											10		
129·97	·03	22·75	·52	...	·18	3·60	25·86	28·85	27·08	33·36	34·75	33·93
137·19	...	·03	...	24·46	·07	...	·32	1·64	23·59	24·12	26·52	35·43	33·77	34·66
144·30	...	·32	...	18·87	1·22	·51	·34	5·46	21·69	21·49	21·72	28·80	28·06	28·49
113·97	...	·03	...	21·27	·19	...	·35	1·61	23·15	23·79	23·45	25·44	25·19	25·33
111·61	·56	30·04	·31	...	·23	2·39	34·28	33·96	34·13	35·66	35·29	35·49
124·07	...	·00	·14	22·45	·49	·12	·20	3·04	26·61	26·63	26·62	31·47	31·17	31·34

(114).

Deaths registered during

1	2	3					
No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	Coorg	451	461	399	397	423	424
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in each month	2.49	2.55	2.21	2.20	2.34	2.35

(115).

Deaths registered according to age

No.	District.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
1	Coorg	452	398	213	204	89	107	96	75	128	110
	Ratio per 1,000 living.	163.65	141.23	31.28	28.83	7.92	9.56	8.08	7.22	13.14	14.20

Note.—The ratios are worked out from the census figures of 1901.

(116).

Deaths registered according to classes

1	2	3			
No.	District.	Population according to census of 1901.			
		Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Coorg	13,654	159,817	7,136	180,607

(117).

Deaths registered from different causes in the towns

No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.				Total.
									Suicide.		Wounding or suicide.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7			Males.	Females.			
A. Districts.													
1	Mercara Taluk	21,888	...	...	1	500	3	...	1	...	1	2	4
	Padinalaknad Taluk	28,620	...	1	...	700	2	...	...	1	2	6	9
	Yedenalknad „	39,129	...	12	...	590	10	2	1	...	...	7	8
	Kiggatnad „	37,235	...	1	...	792	7	...	1	...	1	11	13
	Nanjaraipatna „	38,486	...	...	5	1,193	13	...	...	1	1	7	9
	Total	165,358	...	14	6	3,775	35	2	3	2	5	23	43
B. Towns.													
2	Mercara	6,732	...	...	...	151	12	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Virajendrapet	4,283	...	2	...	12	43	20	3	...	...	4	7
	Fraserpet	1,600	...	...	10	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Somwarpet	1,745	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kodlipet	889	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total	15,249	...	2	10	279	55	20	3	...	...	6	9
	Total for the province ..	180,607	...	16	25	4,054	90	22	6	2	5	39	52

each month of the year 1904.

3—Continued.						4
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
486	471	341	314	276	365	4,808
2·69	2·61	1·89	1·74	1·53	2·02	26·62

during the year 1904.

20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8		9		10		11		12		13	
440	384	404	281	339	204	234	198	183	179	2,668	2,140
19·68	22·56	26·52	25·31	34·16	31·28	52·28	51·42	75·40	68·07	26·61	26·63

during the year 1904.

4				5			
Number of deaths registered.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.
309	4,222	278	4,808	22·56	26·42	38·96	26·62

and districts during the year 1904.

All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
										For the year	Mean of previous 5 years
9	10	11									
58	566	...	...	·05	22·84	·14	...	·18	2·65	25·66	32·67
47	759	...	·03	...	24·46	·07	...	·32	1·64	26·52	34·66
107	729	...	·31	...	15·08	·26	·05	·20	2·73	18·63	23·76
60	873	...	·03	...	21·27	·19	...	·35	1·61	23·45	25·33
69	1,259	...	...	·13	31·00	·34	...	·23	1·79	33·40	35·91
841	4,216	...	·08	·04	22·83	·21	·01	·26	2·06	25·40	30·01
45	209	...	...	...	22·43	1·78	...	·15	6·69	31·05	38·35
130	214	...	·47	...	2·80	10·04	4·67	1·63	30·35	49·96	71·68
25	99	...	...	11·87	34·37	...	...	...	15·63	61·87	75·13
2	42	...	...	...	22·92	...	...	...	1·15	24·07	33·69
6	28	...	...	...	23·62	...	...	1·13	6·75	31·50	41·39
208	592	...	·13	1·25	18·29	3·61	1·31	·59	13·64	38·82	45·71
549	4,808	...	·09	·14	22·45	·49	0·12	·29	3·04	26·62	31·34

(118). Deaths registered from cholera during each month of the year 1904.

[illegible]

* This figure excludes 20 villages which are uninhabited.

(119). Deaths registered from small-pox during each month of the year 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																		
No.	District.	Number in each district.	Circles of registration from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Villages.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 1 to 10 years.	Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 for previous five years.				
		Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Under 1 year.	Under 1 to 10 years.	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	Coorg ...	10	4	502	9	9	2	2	2	...	1	M 10	F 6	T 16	M 10	F 07	T 09	95

(120). Deaths registered from fevers during each month of the year 1904.

No.	District	Circles of registration.		Villages.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 for previous five years.	
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.																	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.
1	2	3	4							5							6	7	8	
1	Coorg	...	10	10	502	502	362	383	338	338	371	360	422	374	293	258	224	925	2,235	25.36

(121). Deaths registered from dysentery and diarrhoea during each month of the year 1904.

1	2	3	4	5												6	7			8					
No.	District.	Circles of registration.		Villages.												Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery & diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery & diarrhoea were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.		November.	December.	M		F	T			
1	Coorg	10	7	502	27	11	15	7	9	8	9	12	7	2	1	4	5	58	32	90	58	40	49	86

(122). Deaths registered from plague during each month of the year 1904.

1 No.	2 District.			3 Circles of registration.		4 Villages.												5			6			7			8	
				Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 years.
1	Coorg	...	...	10	3	502	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	M. F. T.	M.	F.	T.					05

(123). Statement showing ratio of deaths from small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhoea per 1,000 of living population during the year 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	District.	Name of circle.	Population.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 living.	Ratio of deaths from fever per 1,000 living.	Ratio of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea per 1,000 living.
1	Coorg	A. Municipal Towns.				
		Mercara	6,732	...	22.48	1.78
		Virajendrapet	4,983	.47	2.80	10.04
		Fraserpet	1,600	...	34.37	...
		Somwarpet	1,745	...	22.92	...
		Kodlipet	889	...	23.62	...
		B. Rural circles.				
		Mercara Taluk	21,888	...	22.84	.14
		Padinalknad	28,620	.03	24.46	.07
		Yedenalknad	39,129	.31	15.08	.26
		Kiggaiknad	37,255	.03	21.27	.19
		Nanjaraipatna	38,456	...	31.00	.34

(124). Comparative statement showing the mortuary and meteorological statistics together with the prices current of the chief food-grains for 1904 and five years preceding it.

1	2	3	4			5		6	7	8	9									
District.	Popula- tion.	Total deaths.	Deaths from			Temperature in shade.		Mean humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the district.								
			Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.	Prevail- ing direc- tion.		Mean velocity (in miles).	Wheat	Barley.	Rice, best.	Rice, common	Bagi.	Gram.	Salt.	
1904 ...		4,808	...	16	4,054	90	85.0	51.0	68.1	87	...	6.0	126.17	7.4	7.4	9.3	12.0	23.2	19.4	11.0
1903 ...		5,675	...	43	4,770	137	92.0	51.1	68.8	88	...	5.4	139.48	6.2	6.4	8.1	12.1	23.8	24.4	10.8
1902 ...	180,607	4,887	...	19	4,116	106	89.0	59.2	69.2	88	...	4.5	120.65	6.2	6.5	8.1	13.7	27.9	25.2	11.0
1901 ...		6,590	58	449	5,182	218	90.0	69.4	69.4	80	...	5.1	118.66	6.0	6.2	8.7	11.3	17.1	11.9	10.5
1900 ...		6,302	...	314	4,840	206	90.5	58.7	70.3	85	...	6.6	142.94	5.8	5.7	6.7	8.2	11.8	11.0	9.9
1899 ...		4,845	...	28	3,998	110	86.5	49.3	68.5	88	...	5.8	91.12	7.8	7.4	8.6	11.2	20.0	20.2	10.1

(125). Statement showing the number of hospitals and

Population of the province.	Hospitals and dispensaries.
1	2
180,607	<div> <div> II. State-Special (Military)</div> <div> III. Local Fund</div> <div> V. Private non-aided</div> </div> <div>Total ...</div>

(126). Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients

Name of district.	Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-door											
			a					b	c	d	e	f	g	
			Total treated during the year.					Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged other- wise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per- cent to total treated.	Number of beds available	
			Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.						Men.	Women.
1	2	3	4											
Coorg	Mercara Civil Hospital	III.	214	76	8	4	302	231	...	1	70	23.18	24	14
	Virajendrapet Civil Hospital	do	394	69	18	9	490	340	24	33	93	18.98	16	6
	Apparandra Napoklu Dispensary	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mulkati Aiyappa's Gonikoppal do	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Somwarpet Civil Dispensary	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suntikoppa do	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siddhapur do	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	608	145	26	13	792	571	24	34	163	20.58	40	20

(127). Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients

Number.	Name of dispensary.	General diseases.																Local				
		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Tubercular diseases.	Leprosy.	Syphilis (primary and secondary).	Gonorrhoea.	Worms.	Scruvy.	Rheumatic affections.	Malignant new growths.		Anæmia and debility.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	
													Carcinoma.	Sarcoma.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
													a	b								
1	Mercara Civil Hospital ...	...	...	186	1,522	6	...	36	47	885	...	44	...	...	116	488	243	170	159	28	28
2	Virajendrapet Civil Hospital ..	4	...	248	2,363	13	9	55	52	1,227	1	302	...	...	262	253	225	91	168	21	25
3	Apparandra Napoklu Civil Dispensary ...	...	...	35	433	3	...	4	12	725	...	92	...	...	61	43	53	11	27	3	9
4	M. Aiyappa's Gonikoppal do...	...	...	80	744	4	...	19	8	243	...	138	2	...	135	79	144	35	74	9	3
5	Somwarpet Civil Dispensary ...	...	...	57	1,178	...	...	35	36	528	...	260	...	...	76	115	131	53	81	7	5
6	Suntikoppa Civil Dispensary ...	...	...	80	921	19	...	46	18	319	4	115	...	...	74	585	164	62	90	9	30
7	Siddhapur Civil Dispensary ...	...	...	82	899	...	...	19	27	241	...	59	...	...	82	243	286	66	74	37	33
	Total ...	4	...	768	8,060	45	9	214	200	4,168	5	1,411	2	...	806	1,806	1,246	488	673	114	133	

Note.—There are no State public hospitals in Coorg though the Mercara municipal hospital includes a special police ward—*vide* Statement No. 129 *infra*. The same institution and the Virajendrapet Hospital are included under the heading “III Local Fund”.

dispensaries during the year 1904.

Number open on 31st Dec. 1904.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
3	4	5	6	7
1 7 3	...	1 ...	...
11	...	1	10	

treated in the local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1904.

patients.					Out-door patients.										Total number of patients treated both in door and out-door.		
h					a	b	c					d					
Daily average number.					Number treated.					Average daily attendance.							
Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated				Men.	Women.	Children.			Total.	
		Male.	Female.				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			
4—continued					5										6		
8,21	3,00	0,38	0,24	11,82	0,02	2,78	5,59	1,88	1,31	802	9,71	28,23	10,00	5,91	3,68	47,85	10,015
13,82	3,08	0,82	0,20	17,08	0,17	4,05	5,48	2,33	1,30	1,15	10,22	30,30	14,76	6,51	5,52	57,17	10,717
...	...	...	...	...	1,55	1,41	1,48	5,11	5,74	20	2,83	7,36	2,38	2,38	0,81	12,78	2,886
...	...	...	...	...	3,00	871	2,61	782	310	281	8,07	11,10	3,04	1,20	1,24	16,67	3,970
...	...	...	...	...	3,12	2,07	3,50	710	580	372	5,20	13,20	2,76	2,21	1,00	19,17	5,202
...	...	...	...	...	3,02	1,45	3,50	800	573	411	5,34	13,38	3,34	2,07	1,87	20,16	5,330
...	...	...	...	...	3,22	1,24	2,86	738	488	359	4,47	11,09	3,29	1,90	1,25	17,53	4,471
22,03	6,07	1,20	0,50	29,80	27,03	13,01	25,03	7,85	5,19	3,76	41,84	114,53	30,57	22,37	14,87	191,33	42,641

treated in the local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1904.

DISEASES.																General and local.				Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated.	Operations.
Diseases of the respiratory system other than tubercle of lungs.	Dyspepsia.	Diarrhea.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Gonorrhea.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	Injuries.	Poisons.				
																	Opium.	Other poisons.			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1,035	140	101	230	1,361	238	34	...	35	...	107	1	113	184	1,352	...	701	...	...	10,015	116
668	225	115	28	484	250	03	...	0	4	67	20	101	417	1,011	2	517	...	11	10,717	140	
104	5	35	37	334	57	14	...	3	2	7	5	23	62	534	8	144	...	1	2,886	29	
320	103	45	78	407	141	15	...	21	...	30	8	54	191	633	...	138	...	...	3,970	107
384	75	34	31	452	107	55	...	5	5	13	33	62	205	960	39	180	...	...	5,202	30
638	50	75	63	670	171	10	...	97	3	25	16	53	271	743	...	3	...	1	5,380	107	
268	50	40	28	607	200	25	...	34	5	34	36	47	305	536	...	...	...	...	4,471	60
8,423	603	457	501	4,968	1,182	225	...	144	19	285	119	453	1,635	6,660	49	1,683	...	13	42,641	589	

(128). Return showing the diseases treated and the death from each class of

Names of dispensaries.				Number of each class of												
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever intermittent.	Fever remittent.	Fever continued.	Fever typhoid.	Fever typhus.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.
<i>Mercara Civil Dispensary.</i>																
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	...	...	...	...	...	166	133	232	189
	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	19	3
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	156	126	223	186
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	...	...	...	...	...	169	135	242	189
<i>Virajendrapet Civil Dispensary.</i>																
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,051	3	47	1	...	...	210	184	18	218
	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	1	...	...	...	26	10	3	14
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	2,020	2	46	1	...	...	188	177	16	204
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,063	3	47	1	...	...	214	187	19	218
<i>Apparandra Napoklu Dispensary.</i>																
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	14	14	...	...	...	32	32	31	51
	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	350	14	14	...	...	...	32	32	31	51
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	350	14	14	...	...	...	32	32	31	51
<i>Mukkatti Aiyappa's Gonikoppal Dispensary.</i>																
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	2	...	...	...	2	3	4	2
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	322	132	3	...	...	70	43	70	139
	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	405	328	134	3	...	...	72	46	74	141
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	405	328	134	3	...	...	72	46	74	141
<i>Somwarpet Civil Dispensary.</i>																
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	3	63	...	...	...	59	24	19	92
	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	3	67	...	...	...	59	24	26	93
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	3	67	...	...	...	59	24	26	93
<i>Suntikoppa Civil Dispensary.</i>																
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	4	...	...	...	2	2	3	6
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	52	14	1	...	...	67	70	50	164
	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	863	53	18	1	...	...	69	78	53	172
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	863	53	18	1	...	...	69	78	53	172
<i>Siddhapur Civil Dispensary.</i>																
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	35	...	...	...	9	6	2	3
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	52	25	...	...	...	65	43	40	214
	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	700	55	60	...	...	...	74	49	42	217
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	700	55	60	...	...	...	74	49	42	217
<i>Grand Total of all the dispensaries.</i>																
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	10	45	...	...	...	20	16	17	14
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,842	446	295	5	...	...	669	535	460	1,067
	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	91	1	1	...	...	...	39	19	22	17
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	6,848	455	330	5	...	...	650	532	465	1,064
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,939	456	340	5	...	...	689	551	487	1,081

(129). Annual statement of patients treated in the

Number.	Class of patient.	Number of beds.		Number of in-door patients treated.		Number of out-door patients treated.		General diseases.														
		For males.	For females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Tubercular diseases.	Leprosy.	Syphilis (primary and secondary).	Gonorrhoea.	Worms.	Scurvy.	Rheumatic affections.	Carcinoma.	Sarcoma.	Anæmia and debility.	All other general diseases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22
																			a	b		
1	In and outpatients.	4	...	3	...	127	...	...	...	3	41	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	12

(130). Statement of in and out patients treated in the private

Number.	Name of dispensary.	Number of beds.		Number of in-door patients treated.		Number of out-door patients treated.		General diseases.														
		For males.	For females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Tubercular diseases.	Leprosy.	Syphilis (primary and secondary).	Gonorrhoea.	Worms.	Scurvy.	Rheumatic affections.	Carcinoma.	Malignant new growths.	Sarcoma.	Anæmia and debility.	All other general diseases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22
																			a	b		
1	Elkhill dispensary (Siddhapur)	...	...	...	...	817	167	...	...	12	204	2	...	8	9	26	...	81	...	...	57	10
2	Beachlands dispensary (Pollebetta.)	...	...	...	...	681	104	...	...	14	127	...	...	4	7	3	...	52	...	...	78	11
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,498	271	...	...	26	331	2	...	12	16	29	...	133	...	...	135	21

police ward of the Morcara hospital during the year 1904.

Local diseases.																							General and local.		Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated.	Operations.
																							Poisons.			
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the respiratory system other than tubercle of lungs.	Dyspepsia.	Diarrhoea.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	Injuries.	Opium.	Other poisons.			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
...	...	...	...	...	13	1	3	5	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	10	...	...	130	...

non-aided dispensaries during the year 1904.

Local diseases.																							General and local.		Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated.	Operations.
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the respiratory system other than tubercle of lungs.	Dyspepsia.	Diarrhoea.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	Injuries.	Poisons.				
																						Opium	Other poisons.			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
20	16	11	3	8	125	44	24	6	...	52	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	49	78	64	63	...	...	984	10
21	7	11	...	2	140	54	10	9	...	89	...	...	10	...	8	...	...	15	51	35	18	...	...	785	1
47	23	22	3	10	274	98	34	13	...	141	...	...	13	...	11	...	...	64	129	99	81	...	...	1,769	11

(131). Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients, according

No.	Class of dispensary.	EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.				HINDUS.			
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mercara Civil Hospital ...	112	73	42	15	3,712	1,079	757	572
2	Virajendrapet do ...	57	17	...	13	3,430	1,084	684	599
3	Apparandra Napoklu Civil Dispensary ...	2	...	...	...	1,263	487	508	306
4	Mukkatti Aiyappa's Gonikoppal do. ...	61	17	3	2	2,019	568	382	120
5	Somwarpet do. ...	61	24	6	12	2,341	521	446	283
6	Suntikoppa do. ...	102	39	15	42	1,688	369	263	180
7	Siddhapur do. ...	98	37	20	40	1,309	390	256	172
	Total ...	493	207	86	124	15,762	4,498	3,296	2,232

(132). Statement showing the result of the surgical operations performed

CLASS.	NATURE OF OPERATIONS.
1	2
Abcess ...	Opened ...
Adherent Prapuce ...	Slit opened ...
Ascitis ...	Tapped ...
Boil ...	Opened ...
Bubo ...	Do. ...
Cancer epithelioma ...	Removed ...
Carbuncle ...	Incised ...
Dislocation ...	Reduced ...
Elongation of uvula ...	Clipped ...
Foreign body ...	Removed ...
Frænum linguee ...	Incised ...
Fracture ...	Set up ...
Gangrene ...	Amputated ...
Hæmorrhage ...	Compression of artery ...
Hydrocele ...	Tapped ...
Hypertrophy of the genitals ...	Removed ...
Necrosis ...	Bone removed ...
Onychia ...	Incised ...
Paraphimosis ...	Reduced ...
Parotitis ...	Opened ...
Phimosis ...	Slit opened ...
Do. ...	Gradual dilatation ...
Polypus nasi ...	Removed ...
Prolapsus ani ...	Reduced ...
Retained placenta ...	Removed ...
Retention of urine ...	Catheterism ...
Serous cyst ...	Tapped ...
Sinus ...	Slit opened ...
Snake-bite... ...	Incised ...
Stricture of the urethra ...	Catheterism ...
Do. ...	Tapped ...
Tedious labour ...	Application of forceps ...
Tonsillitis ...	Opened ...
Tooth (caries) ...	Removed ...
Torn ear ...	Sutured ...
Tumour ...	Removed ...
Vesico vaginal fistula ...	Sutured ...
Whitlow ...	Incised ...
Wound ...	Sutured ...
Do. ...	Amputated ...
Do. ...	Nail removed ...
	Total ...

to class and sex, treated in the local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1904.

MUHAMMADANS.				OTHERS.				Total treated.
ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
967	325	287	132	1,021	485	309	177	10,015
1,323	560	846	271	1,070	601	294	278	10,717
82	22	29	8	142	15	13	9	2,886
298	91	29	43	230	56	27	18	3,970
330	64	38	31	769	140	90	46	5,202
501	155	129	79	1,215	327	166	110	5,380
381	28	16	10	1,051	333	193	128	4,471
3,882	1,245	824	583	5,504	2,047	1,092	766	42,641

in the local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1904.

Number of patients remaining from last year.	Number of operations performed during the year.			Number of patients operated on in columns 4 to 6.	Result of operations on patients.				Number of patients remaining at close.
	Principal.	Secondary.	Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	179	...	179	179	178	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	26	...	26	26	26	...	...	...	...
...	14	...	14	14	14	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	35	35	35	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	23	23	22	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	14	...	14	14	14	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
...	12	...	12	12	11	...	1	...	...
...	5	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
...	6	...	6	6	5	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	105	...	195	195	195	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	1
...	10	...	10	10	9	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	580	...	580	589	582	1	1	2	3

(133). Statement showing the current income and

District.	Name of dispensary.	INCOME.									
		Cash balance.	Government contribution.		Local funds contributions.	Municipal fund contributions.	Interest on investments.	Subscriptions.		Miscellaneous receipts (to include sale of securities).	Total receipts.
			As salary.	Otherwise.				European.	Native.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mercara Civil Hospital . . .	...	Rs. 194	Rs. 2,727	Rs. 300	Rs. 2,145	Rs. 140	Rs. ...	...	Rs. 166	Rs. 5,672
2	Virajendrapet Civil Hospital...	...	...	1,200	200	1,662	70	...	...	5	3,135
8	Apparandra Napoklu Civil Dispensary.	...	480	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	825
4	M. Aiyappa's Gonikoppal do...	...	480	...	737	...	...	...	...	9	1,226
5	Somwarpet Civil Dispensary ...	...	480	...	425	...	...	120	...	64	1,080
6	Suntikoppa do ...	...	302	...	358	...	...	596	...	25	1,281
7	Siddhapur do ...	...	800	...	723	...	...	...	...	2	1,025
	Total ...	...	*2,286	3,927	3,088	3,807	210	†716	...	209	14,253

(134). Account of invested capital of the local fund hospitals

No.	Name of dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January.
1	Mercara Civil Hospital	Rs. 4,000
2	Virajendrapet do.	2,000
	Total...	6,000

(135). Comparative statement showing sanitary works, such as drainage and establishments

District and town or rural circles.										
1										
Mercara taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padinalknad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yedemalknad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiggatnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanjeraipatna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the district excluding towns or rural circles named above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercara municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This figure excludes the pay and allowances of the Civil Surgeon and the reserve hospital assistant and contingencies not debitable to any specific institution, aggregating Rs. 11,217.
† Separate figures for native subscriptions are not available.

expenditure of the local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1904.

EXPENDITURE.										Closing balance.
Salaries.			Medicines.		Diet.	Miscellaneous charges.	Buildings or repairs.	Investments.	Total expenditure.	
Medical officers.	Nurses.	Inferior servants.	European.	Bazaar.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. 1,150	Rs. 600	Rs. 1,120	Rs. 889	Rs. 44	Rs. 993	Rs. 608	Rs. 259	...	Rs. 5,672	
900	...	664	508	20	600	278	...	...	3,135	
480	...	96	203	2	...	44	...	...	825	
720	...	96	356	6	...	49	...	...	1,226	
630	...	96	310	1	...	52	...	...	1,089	
602	...	276	354	4	...	45	...	...	1,281	
550	...	96	308	2	...	69	...	...	1,025	
5,032	600	2,453	2,088	85	1,692	1,144	259	...	14,253	

and dispensaries during the year 1904.

Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December.
Rs. ...	Rs. 4,000	...	...	Rs. 4,000
...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	6,000	...	...	6,000

water supply, as distinguished from money spent annually on censervancy and other during the year 1904.

Date of completion of work of		Average annual death rate since the introduction of drainage system or water supply or both.	Average annual death rate for the 5 years preceding the introduction of drainage system or water supply or both.
Drainage.	Water-supply.		
2		3	4
...
...
...
...
...
...	1,807	36.24	27.44

(136).

Statement showing particulars of

No.	Circles and districts.	Popula- tion of district according to census of 1901.	Average population per square milo.	Average number of of vacci- nators em- ployed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of per- sons vac- cinated by each vac- cinator.	Primary	
							Total.	Under one year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mercara taluk ...	21,898	102.62	1	M. 995 F. 311 Total 1,306		1,251	246
2	Padinalknad ...	28,620	71.57	1	1,262 587 1,849		1,719	98
3	Yedemalknad ...	30,129	197.17	1	985 581 1,566		1,416	184
4	Kiggatnad ...	37,295	90.73	1	1,180 400 1,580		1,346	50
5	Nanjaraipatna „ No. I }	38,466	109.12	{ 1	546 187 733		544	154
6	Do „ No. II }			{ 1	925 773 1,698		1,613	248
7	Inspector of vaccination ...	...	...	1	34 46 80		67	22
	Total of taluks ...	165,358	105.00	7	5,927 2,855 8,812	1,259	7,956	997
1	Mercara municipality ...	6,732	2,244.00	1	420 191 620	489	236	63
2	Virajendrapet „ ...	4,283	1,427.67	1	260 98 358		331	68
3	*Fraserpet „ ...	1,000	2,133.33	...	37 25 62		55	12
4	*Somwarpet „ ...	1,745	2,326.67	...	35 18 53		45	11
5	*Kodlipet „ ...	880	1,778.00	...	41 22 63		55	17
	Total of municipalities ...	15,240	1,906.13	2	802 354 1,156	...	722	171
	Grand total of the province ...	180,607	114.11	9	6,729 3,239 9,968	1,108	8,678	1,168

* Government vaccinators carry out vaccination in these three municipalities and show the work performed therein in their taluk returns.

(137).

Statement showing the cost of the vaccine

No.	Circles and districts.	Expenditure.									
		European supervising officers.	Pay.	Native supervising off- cers.	Pay.	Vaccinators.	Pay.	Clerks.	Pay.	Peons, &c.	Pay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Taluks of Coerg ...	...	...	1	Rs. 480	6	Rs. 1,080	...	...	...	...
	Total of taluks ...	...	...	1	480	6	1,080	...	...	...	...
2	Mercara municipality ...	...	...	...	...	1	180	...	...	...	...
3	Virajendrapet do ...	...	...	...	...	1	180	...	...	...	...
	Total of municipalities ...	...	...	...	...	2	360	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of the province ...	...	...	1	480	8	1,440	...	...	...	...

(138).

Statement showing dispensary vaccination

Dispensaries.	Number of dispen- saries in each dis- trict to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensary during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary	
					Total.	Under one year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mercara jail hospital	225	225	88	...
Do civil dispensary	2	2	1	...
Virajendrapet do	These cases were vaccinated by medical subordi- nates.	49	49	27	7
Apparandra Napoklu do		34	34	27	2
M. Aiyappa's Gonikoppa do		37	37	37	...
Somwarpet civil dispensary		17	17	15	1
Santikoppa do		46	46	28	...
Siddhapur do	28	6
Total	410	410	223	16

vaccination during the year 1904-1905.

vaccination.			Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Successful.		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.									
Over one and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									Primary	Re-vaccination	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
935	1,199	20	55	48	1	97.40	88.89	56.97	1.60	1.82	1,162.00	53.09	10.60	00.48
1,085	1,626	43	130	92	16	97.02	80.70	60.03	2.50	12.31	1,467.80	51.29	48.40	1.69
893	1,360	...	150	119	...	96.05	79.38	37.80	...	...	1,409.00	36.01	15.80	00.40
750	1,302	...	234	194	...	96.73	82.91	40.18	...	...	1,728.00	46.41	54.40	1.46
327	512	1	189	178	...	94.20	94.18	59.76	00.18	...	2,401.20	62.39	34.80	00.90
1,100	1,543	5	85	67	...	95.96	78.82		06.31	...				
35	64	1	13	12	...	96.97	92.31	00.46	1.49	...	156.80	1.07	...	...
5,125	7,606	70	856	710	17	96.45.	84.62	50.29	00.88	1.99	8,344.80	50.47	164.00	00.99
130	227	...	364	371	6	96.19	93.15	88.83	...	1.56	517.80	76.92	2.80	00.42
93	301	1	27	18	...	91.21	66.67	74.48	00.30	...	347.80	81.20	4.60	1.07
31	50	1	7	6	1	92.59	100.00	35.00	1.82	14.29	63.60	39.75	00.40	00.25
18	39	...	8	7	...	86.67	87.50	26.86	...	...	89.00	51.00	00.40	00.23
21	52	1	8	6	...	96.30	75.00	65.24	1.82	...	30.60	34.42	00.40	00.45
293	669	3	434	408	7	93.05	95.55	70.63	00.42	1.61	1,048.80	68.78	8.60	00.56
5,418	8,275	73	1,290	1,118	24	96.17	88.31	52.01	00.84	1.86	9,393.60	52.01	172.60	00.96

department during the year 1904-1905.

				Paid from—						Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
Total pay of establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. 1,560	Rs. 224	Rs. 387	Rs. 2,171	...	Rs. 2,171	...	...	...	Rs. 2,171	8,476	Rs. As P. 0— 4— 1
1,560	224	387	2,171	...	2,171	...	...	...	2,171	8,476	0— 4— 1
180	...	116	296	...	...	...	296	...	296	598	0— 7— 11
180	...	122	302	...	...	...	302	...	302	319	0— 15— 1
360	...	238	598	...	...	...	598	...	598	917	0— 10— 5
1,920	224	625	2,769	...	2,171	...	598	...	2,769	9,393	0— 4— 8

during the year 1904-1905.

vaccination.			Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Remarks.
Successful.		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	
One year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	66	14	137	98	20	89.19	83.76	15.91	14.60	
...	1	...	1	1	...	100.00	100.00	...	...
13	27	...	22	8	...	100.00	36.36	...	...
2	15	2	7	2	3	60.00	50.00	7.41	42.86	
19	36	...	...	...	...	97.30	...	...	...
1	9	6	2	...	...	100.00	0.00	40.00	...
...	
10	24	...	18	9	...	85.71	50.00	
45	178	22	187	118	23	88.56	71.95	9.87	12.30	

(140). Statement showing particulars of vaccination verified by inspecting officers in the year 1904-1905.

District.		1		2		3		4		5		6	
		Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number inspected.		Percentage of inspections to total number vaccinated.		Percentage of cases found successful to total number inspected.		Percentage of success reported by vaccinators.			
		By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.		By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.		By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.		By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.		By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.		By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.	
		Primary.		Re-vaccination.		Primary.		Re-vaccination.		Primary.		Re-vaccination.	
		Primary.		Re-vaccination.		Primary.		Re-vaccination.		Primary.		Re-vaccination.	
		Primary.		Re-vaccination.		Primary.		Re-vaccination.		Primary.		Re-vaccination.	
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		Primary.		Re-vaccination.		Primary.		Re-vaccination.		Primary.		Re-vaccination.	
		Primary.		Re-vaccination.									

(141). Statement relating to the number of children under one year of age in towns available for vaccination and the number of successful operations performed on them in the year 1904-1905.

Number.	Town.	Number of births during the year ending 30th September 1904.	Number of deaths amongst children under one year during the year ending 30th September 1904.	Number available for vaccination after deducting the numbers who have died as shown in column 4.	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to town.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mercara ...	68	11	57	63	12th June 1883.
2	Virajendrapet ...	50	10	31	68	Do
3	Somwarpet ...	10	6	4	12	Do
4	Trasarpet ...	27	5	22	11	Do
5	Kodlipet ...	19	7	12	17	1st December 1891.
	Total ...	174	48	126	171	

(142). Comparative statement showing the annual successful vaccination and the annual ratio of deaths from small-pox from 1904-1905.

Years.		Annual successful vaccinations.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	
1889-90	...	8,270	0.10	
1890-91	...	7,603	0.19	
1891-92	...	9,885	2.75	
1892-93	...	10,491	5.28	
1893-94	...	8,733	1.24	
1894-95	...	6,585	0.21	
1895-96	...	8,627	0.04	
1896-97	...	8,628	0.10	
1897-98	...	10,299	0.31	
1898-99	...	5,008	0.13	
1899-1900	...	9,466	0.16	
1900-1901	...	10,863	1.65	
1901-1902	...	8,876	2.43	
1902-1903	...	10,551	0.11	
1903-1904	...	8,791	0.26	
1904-1905	...	9,683	0.14	
Average total for 16 years 1889-1904		8,903	0.25	

Note.—The entries in column 3 of Statement No. 142 differ from those in previous returns in consequence of the correction of errors detected in the course of revising the Coorg Gazetteer.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

of the year 1904-1905.

School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Private institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	91	...	25	106	Institutions to number of towns and villages. <div> 21.90 1.03 </div>	<div> 23,127 ... 21,581 44,708 </div>
...	...	5	...	...	5		...
1	...	86	...	25	111	21.03	...
12	...	3,007	...	458	3,465	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. ... 14.98	Male population of the school-going age. ...
...	...	961	...	59	1,020	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ... 4.78	do
12	...	3,968	...	517	4,485	10.03	Female

for the year 1904-1905.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.

University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,103	1,821	...	...	2,166	6,090	42,550
...	1,641
...	...	2,103	1,821	...	...	2,166	6,090	44,191
...	...	11.57	7.27	...	...	10.50	29.34	100.00
...	2.26	...	...	...	2.26	100.00
...	100.00
...	...	4.76	4.12	...	...	4.90	13.78	100.00

scholars for the year 1904-1905.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning.						Remarks.
		English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
22	23	24		25		26		27
1	278	274	4	...	...	274	4	
1	230	228	2	...	...	228	2	
2	508	502	6	...	...	502	6	
78	3,142	116	9	...	...	2,394	748	
5	306	8	4	...	...	99	207	
83	3,448	124	13	...	...	2,493	955	
1	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	
1	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	
86	3,968	626	19	...	...	3,007	961	
25	517	34	5	...	...	458	59	
25	517	34	5	...	...	458	59	
111	4,485	660	24	...	...	3,465	1,020	

(146).

Return of expenditure on public instruction

Objects of expenditure.		Public													
		Under public management.													
		Managed by Government.							Managed by local fund and municipal boards.						
		Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Arts and Professional Colleges.															
University Education.	English ...	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
	Oriental ...														
	Law ...														
	Medicine ...														
	Engineering ...														
	Teaching ...														
	Agriculture ...														
Total ...															
Secondary schools.															
School Education, General.	For boys ...	{ High Schools	5,486		4,289	110	9,885								
		{ Middle Schools	1,014		3,822		4,836								
		{ Vernacular.													
	For girls ...	{ High Schools													
		{ Middle Schools													
		{ Vernacular.													
	Total ...		6,500		7,611	110	14,221								
	Primary schools.														
	For boys ...		2,528				2,528	1,410	10,156	667	3,511				25,774
	For girls ...		425				425		485		64				549
Total ...			2,953				2,953	1,410	10,641	667	3,575			16,823	
Schools for special instruction.															
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters		1,950				1,950								
	Training schools for mistresses														
	Schools of Art														
	Law schools														
	Engineering & surveying schools														
	Industrial schools														
	Other schools														
Total ...			1,950				1,950								
Buildings															
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)															
Total ...															
University Direction...															
Inspection															
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges		1,315			190	1,445								
	Professional colleges			260			260								
	Secondary schools		6			110	116								
	Primary schools														
	Special schools other than training schools														
Miscellaneous			857				857								
Boarding house attached to the High School at Moreara.			1,052			257	1,309								
Total ...			2,230	260		497	3,987								
Total expenditure on public instruction Rs.			14,633	260		7,611	607	23,111	1,440	10,641	667	3,575			16,323

(147).

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Secondary schools.</i>					
For boys Departmental { English Vernacular	2	503	104	...	104
For girls	...	...	...	...	...
Total secondary schools	2	503	104	...	104
<i>Primary schools.</i>					
For boys { Departmental Local Fund Municipal Aided	4 65 5 4	424 2,205 209 304	...	...	...
Total	78	3,142	...	...	...
For girls { Departmental Local Fund Aided Unaided	2 2 1	145 98 63	...	...	...
Total	5	306	...	...	...
Total primary schools	83	3,448	...	...	...
Grand Total	85	3,956	104	...	104

(148).

Return showing the result of prescribed

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of		
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions (private).	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions (private).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>							
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First B. A. First B. Sc. First Arts. Previous examination...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for professional training—</i>							
<i>Law—</i>							
1. Doctor of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Medicine—</i>							
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First M. B. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Engineering—</i>							
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Schools of general education—</i>							
Matriculation	1	...	...	1	18	...	...
Higher examination for women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary examination. { English Vernacular	2	...	...	2	84	...	...
Primary examination { English Vernacular	8 49	1 4	3	12 53	101 240	6 13	21
<i>Schools of special instruction—</i>							
1. Training school examination for masters. { Lower Secondary Primary	1	...	...	1	12 10	...	...
2. Training school examination for mistresses. { Upper Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Schools of Art examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

for general education at the end of the year 1904-1905.

Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.						Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
244	4	248	84	1	85	70	1	71	...	...	...	502	6	508
...
244	4	248	84	1	85	70	1	71	...	...	...	502	6	508
...	...	...	70	4	74	278	37	315	27	8	35	375	49	424
...	...	...	328	50	387	1,114	472	1,586	137	95	232	1,579	626	2,205
...	...	...	41	2	43	137	16	153	9	4	13	187	22	209
...	...	...	45	3	48	182	40	222	26	8	34	253	51	304
...	...	...	484	68	552	1,711	565	2,276	199	115	314	2,394	748	3,142
...	...	...	...	17	17	...	117	117	...	11	11	...	145	145
...	...	...	10	4	14	32	31	63	17	4	21	59	39	98
...	...	...	3	1	4	32	18	50	5	4	9	40	23	63
...
...	...	...	13	22	35	64	166	230	22	19	41	99	207	306
...	...	...	497	90	587	1,775	731	2,506	221	134	355	2,493	955	3,448
244	4	248	581	91	672	1,845	732	2,577	221	134	355	2,995	961	3,956

examinations during the year 1904-1905.

Examinees.		Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (private).	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Persia.	Jains and Buddhists.
									Brahmans	Non-Brahmans			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c		16d	16e	
...	18	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	84	43	...	...	...	43	...	1	...	40	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	95	1	...	...
24	132	77	5	10	12	104	...	...	...	173	4	...	...
23	276	157	1	...	19	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
...	10	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...

(149). Return showing distribution of local fund and municipal

Objects of expenditure.		Expenditure of local fund boards on public instruction.												In institutions managed by local fund boards.	
		In institutions managed by local fund boards.													
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
University Education.	Arts Colleges,						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				
	English ... ..	...												
	Oriental ... ..	...												
	Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.														
	Law ... ..	...												
	Medicine ... ..	...												
School Education, General.	Engineering ... ..	...												
	Total ... ..	...												
	Secondary schools.														
	For boys ... { English ... ..	...												
	{ Vernacular ... ..	...												
	For girls ... { English ... ..	...												
School Education, Special.	{ Vernacular ... ..	...												
	Total ... ..	...												
	Primary schools.														
	For boys ... ..	...	65,205	2,581	1,675	...	10,156	410,320	64	...	...	13,772	...
	For girls ... ..	...	298	67	54	...	485	...	...	...	549	...	
	Total ... ..	...	67,230	2,648	1,729	...	10,641	410,320	...	...	...	14,321	...
Scholarships held in	Schools for special instruction.														
	Training schools for masters ... ..	...												
	Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...												
	Schools of Art ... ..	...												
	Law schools ... ..	...												
	Medical schools ... ..	...												
Inspection.	Engineering and Surveying schools ... ..	...												
	Industrial schools ... ..	...												
	Other schools ... ..	...												
	Total ... ..	...												
	Arts colleges ... ..	...												
	Professional colleges Training colleges ... ..	...												
Buildings	Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	260	...
	Primary schools ... ..	...												
	Special schools other training schools (for gymnastics) ... ..	...												
	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ... ..	...												
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...												
	Total ... ..	...					260					260	...	
Grand Total ... ..		...	67,230	2,648	1,729	...	10,901	410,320	...	...	...	14,581	...

(150). Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	Number of	
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.
1	2	3
1 Managed by Government	1	60
2 Do local or municipal boards ... ..	...	...
Aided by Government or by local or municipal boards ... ..	...	...
Aided by do do ... ..	...	...

expenditure on public instruction for the year 1904-1905.

Expenditure of municipal boards on public instruction.																			Remarks.
In institutions managed by municipal boards.															In institutions managed by—				
															The Government.				
															Local Fund Boards.				
															Private persons or associations.				
															Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.				
															Total expenditure of local fund & municipal boards on public instruction.				
</																			

or boarding houses for the year 1904-1905.

Number of boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenue.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
...	50	5	5	Rs. 1,052	...	Rs. 257	...	Rs. 1,309	

(151). Return showing number of scholars on the 31st March 1905, classified according to sex, race or creed.

			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
					Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.										
Colleges for professional training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.										
Secondary Schools.										
I. For Boys—										
High Schools, English	...	{ Male ...	...	4	9	49	202	4	...	6
	...	{ Female...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Middle Schools, English	...	{ Male ...	...	...	4	15	208	1	...	...
	...	{ Female...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
B. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. For Girls—										
High Schools, English or Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...		...	4	14	65	414	5	...	6
Primary Schools.										
For Boys	...	{ Male ...	...	...	82	84	2,055	167	4	2
	...	{ Female...	...	...	32	13	691	9	2	1
For Girls	...	{ Male ...	...	...	11	7	77	4	...	...
	...	{ Female...	...	...	32	7	166	...	2	...
Total	...		...	...	157	111	2,989	180	8	3
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.										
Schools for special instruction.										
Training Schools	...	{ Male ...	...	...	3	2	7	...	...	...
	...	{ Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art, Law Schools, Medical, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...		...	...	3	2	7	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of public instruction	...		...	4	174	178	3,410	185	8	9
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
1. Advanced teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching a vernacular only or mainly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Do. the Koran only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys	...	{ Male ...	...	2	18	14	416	8	...	...
	...	{ Female...	...	...	3	2	54	...	...	...
Total	...		...	2	21	16	470	8	...	...
Grand Total	...		...	6	195	194	3,880	193	8	9

(152). Annual return of the printing presses for the year 1904-1905.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Coorg ...	Coorg District Press.	Government ...	Nil	The Coorg District Gazette is published on the 1st of each month.

(153). Annual return of scientific and literary societies for the year 1904-1905.

1	2	3				4				5
Name.	Objects.	Income from				Members or visitors.				When established.
		Government.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	
1. The Book Club, Mercara.	For the benefit of the European society in Coorg.	...	Rs. ...	Rs. 658	Rs. 658	20	...	...	20	Not registered
2. The Cosmopolitan Club, Mercara.	To promote the social, physical and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	402	...	18	..	...	18	19th October 1899.
3. The Victoria Reading Room, Virajondrapot.	The social and literary improvement of the members.	...	90	105	285	47	1	...	48	do 18th June 1887.

IX—MISCELLANEOUS.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(154). Return of persons according to religious denominations for the year 1904-1905.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Native.	Others.				
Church of England ...	10*	200*	1	2†	Rs. 168	
Church of Scotland ...	...	...	...	1†	...	
Protestant Dissenters ...	...	...	...	1†	...	
Roman Catholics ...	2,265	181	3	6	240	
Greek Church ...	...	...	...	...	...
American ...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian ...	...	...	...	...	...
Basel Evangelical Missionary Society ...	361	15	3	3	...	
Parvi ...	41*	...	...	...	...
Hindu ...	163,122*	...	723	1,396	19,274	In cash ... Rs. 7,563 Payments by deduction from land revenue ... 992 Land endowments ... 10,719 Total ... 19,274
Muhammadans ...	13,654*	...	15	10	52	Land endowments ... 36 Payments by deduction from land revenue ... 16 Total ... 52
Jains ...	107*	...	2	2	16	Endowment in land.
Total ...	179,560	396	747	1,865	19,750	

* Census figures.
† These figures include one church shared by members of the Churches of England and Scotland and the Wesleyan community.

(155).

Charitable institutions for the year 1904-1905.

Class and order of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.			Subscription and sale of medicines.	In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government, &c.	From endowment.			
					In land.	In money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Civil Dispensary, Mercara...	1	58.03	10,003	Rs. 21,459*	Rs. ...	Rs. 140	117	Medicine, food and clothing.
Do Virajendrapet...	1	71.80	10,067	3,099	...	70	3	Do
Do Napoklu (Apparandra)...	1	12.34	2,842	873	...	...	3	Medicine only.
Do Gonikoppal (M. Aiyappa's.)	1	16.08	3,824	1,222	...	...	11	Do
Do Somwarpet ...	1	19.85	5,353	838	...	...	287	Do
Do Suntikoppa ...	1	21.40	5,370	966	...	...	920	Do
Do Siddhapur ...	1	18.54	4,608	1,036	...	...	2	Do
Grants to Chattrams.	4†	127.35	46,483	7,265	...	...	...	Lodging and food.
Government institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supported by general public to relieve paupers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindus	2†	44.03	16,400	...	...	...	...	Lodging and food.

Name of dispensary.	Mercara.	Virajendrapot.	Napoklu.	Gonikoppal.	Somwarpet.	Suntikoppa.	Siddhapur.	Total.
Paid by Government Rs.	17,435*	1,200	494	480	480	305	305	20,099
„ District Funds. „	1,982§	200	379	742	358	61	731	4,453
„ Municipal „ „	2,042	1,699	...	...	...	...	...	3,741
Total „	21,459	3,099	873	1,222	838	366	1,036	28,893

* Including the pay and allowances drawn by the Civil Surgeon and reserve hospital assistant.

† The four chattrams under the management of the Temple Committee.

‡ Chattrams: Virajendrapet and Somwarpet erected by the private charity of Messrs. Kolavandra Aiyappa and D. Chikkabasappa Shetti.

§ This figure includes the charges incurred in connection with plague.

